FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 SEPTEMBER 1986

Israeli-Egyptian Summit

President Husni Mubarak's summit meeting with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Alexandria marks the beginning of a "new era" in bilateral relations and in the search for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, the two sides announced in a joint communique carried by MENA after further talks 12 September. The statement commended the Tabah arbitral compromis agreement as an example of the importance of resolving disputes through peaceful negotiations, adding that both sides must now focus efforts on reviving the peace process in order to resolve "all aspects of the Palestinian problem" and establish a comprehensive peace settlement. They proclaimed 1987 to be "the year of negotiations for peace" and urged all parties concerned to devote this year to achieving peace. After the communique was read out by the Egyptian foreign minister, Mubarak disclosed that the two sides "both agreed on an international peace conference," MENA noted, and he added that they approved the formation of a preparatory committee for such a conference. The Palestinian problem cannot be solved in 24 hours, he pointed out, but "good progress" was made at the summit. As for bilateral relations, MENA announced Egypt's decision to appoint Muhammad Basyuni as its ambassador to Israel.

Reporting on the outcome of the summit, Jerusalem radio said the two leaders apparently decided to "bypass" the Palestinian problem in order to make the joint statement possible. The start of the final round of talks had been delayed because differences on the Palestine problem caused difficulties in formulating the joint communique, the radio disclosed.

Peres had earlier told Jerusalem radio that his first round of talks with Mubarak was "very positive" and that "the distance that separates us is very small." He also informed journalists that he and Mubarak agreed in principle on an international conference, though "minor" difficulties existed on technical matters, according to *The Jerusalem Post*. Mubarak noted that the suspension of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has made it more difficult to promote peaceful efforts to resolve the Palestinian issue, MENA reported.

As for the Tabah arbitral compromis, Cairo radio viewed the agreement as a "clear victory" for Egyptian negotiators, maintaining that the end result was "completely in line with Egyptian demands for accurate positioning of the border markers." On the other hand, *The Jerusalem Post* indicated that both sides made last minute concessions on the demarcation issue after "tremendous American pressure was placed on both sides."

Commenting on the Alexandria talks, Jordan's *Al-Ra'y* said the "summit for Israeli blackmail" was planned by Israel and the United States in order to achieve gains for Israel before any progress is made on the Palestine question. The paper urged Mubarak not to allow this "blackmail scheme" to undermine Egyptian-Arab ties. Syrian newspapers reviewed by Damascus radio described the summit as "treasonous" and said it represents "an abandonment of Egypt's affiliation with the Arab nation."

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian surface-to-surface missile hit the Iraqi secret police headquarters in Baghdad during the night of 11 September, IRNA announced, adding that the attack was in retaliation for Iraq's air raids on Iranian residential areas and for its use of chemical weapons. The missile was launched by a unit of the Revolution Guards Corps Air Forces, according to a statement broadcast by Tehran radio. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio said the missile landed in a crowded residential area of Baghdad, killing 21 people.

IRNA reported that Iraqi planes bombed residential areas in Bakhtaran 12 September, killing 12 civilians and wounding many others.

Iranian troops had earlier launched a "limited" attack in the Majnun Islands area, Tehran radio reported, claiming that the Iranians destroyed an Iraqi battalion and took 31 prisoners. However, an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio said that Iraqi troops recaptured the only position taken by the Iranians, destroying the attacking force. The communique accused the Iranians of having executed Iraqi prisoners, a charge which was denied by an Iranian spokesman cited by Tehran radio. The spokesman said the Iraqi claim was a "propaganda exercise" designed to prevent Iraqi soldiers from surrendering and to justify "new crimes" by the Iraqi regime.

In the Gulf, Iraqi planes hit a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 11 September, according to an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses.

Lebanon

Another U.S. citizen was kidnapped in Beirut 12 September, Voice of Lebanon radio announced, disclosing that gunmen seized Joseph Cicippio, the chief accountant at the American University of Beirut, while he was walking to work. Earlier, the radio reported that kidnapped U.S. citizen Frank Reed was moved to the Shaykh 'Abdallah Barracks in the Al-Biqa' Valley 10 September in a Syrian Army truck belonging to Hizballah. The radio also stated that a pro-Libyan group has established a camp in the Al-Biqa' at which Libyan and Palestinian experts are supervising terrorist training courses. The organization, called the "Revolutionary Vanguards," is reportedly cooperating with the group led by Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal.

Sudan

Relations With Libya — Sudan and Libya will shortly implement a bilateral commercial agreement, the Sudanese trade and

cooperation minister disclosed in a statement cited by JANA. Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi continued his contacts in Khartoum 11 September, meeting with leaders of the Democratic Unionist Party, the Islamic National Front, and southern political groups, according to SUNA.

SPLA Appeal — The clandestine SPLA radio broadcast a statement by SPLA leader Colonel John Garang urging government troops in the south to withdraw from their positions or to discuss peace terms with the SPLA as their situation is "desperate." Addressing the "besieged garrisons" of Rumbek, Bor, Bentiu, Tonj, Kapoeta, Torit, Akobo, Waw, and Nasir, he stressed that the SPLA will provide food and safe passage to deserters from the Sudanese Army.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 177 *12 September 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

EGYPT

Reportage on Mubarak-Peres Summit Talks ..... D 1
Mubarak News Conference ..... D 1
Peres on 1st Meeting With Mubarak *[Jerusalem]* ..... D 2
Mubarak Hosts Dinner ..... D 2
Atmosphere Reportedly 'Good' *[Jerusalem]* ..... D 3
Delegations Specified ..... D 3
Talks Resume 12 Sep ..... D 3
Problems Arise Over Joint Statement *[AFP]* ..... D 3
Ambassador to Israel Appointed ..... D 3
Joint Egyptian-Israeli Communique Issued ..... D 3
Summit Statement Avoids Palestinian Issue *[Jerusalem]* ..... D 4
Details of Tabah Compromis *[THE JERUSALEM POST 12 Sep]* ..... D 4
Peres Comments on Summit *[THE JERUSALEM POST 12 Sep]* ..... D 5
Peres' Departure Statement *[Jerusalem]* ..... D 6
Peres Seen Off by Lutfi ..... D 6
Ghali Interviewed *[Paris]* ..... D 6
'Abd al-Majid Cites Peres' on Peace ..... D 7
Israel's Eban Comments ..... D 7
Envoy To Israel Views Talks ..... D 7
Cairo Papers on Tabah, Summit ..... D 7
AL-JUMHURIYAH on Shamir, Peres 'Differences' *[3 Sep]* ..... D 8
Sudan Press 'Ignored' Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks on Egypt ..... D 9
UAE To Upgrade Diplomatic Representation Level ..... D 9

IRAQ

21 Reported Killed in Missile Attack on Baghdad ..... E 1
Defense Official Analyzes Combat Readiness ..... E 1
Naval Commander Predicts Increased Naval Strength ..... E 1
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran ..... E 2
Communique No 2358 ..... E 2
Commander on Majnun Island Battle ..... E 2
Communique No 2359 ..... E 2

JORDAN

Press Editorials Ponder Mubarak-Peres Summit ..... F 1
Peres' 'Desparate' Propaganda *[AL-DUSTUR 12 Sep]* ..... F 1
Summit 'Blackmail' *[AL-RA'Y 12 Sep]* ..... F 1
Four Sentenced To Death for Land Sale Offenses *[AL-DUSTUR 11 Sep]* ..... F 2

LEBANON

U.S. Citizen Kidnapped in Beirut 12 Sep *[AFP]* ..... G 1
Pro-Libyan Group Sets Up Training Camp in Al-Biqa' *[VOL]* ..... G 1
RFL Says SSNP Arming Against Hizballah in South ..... G 1

SYRIA

Papers Criticize 'Treasonous' Mubarak-Peres Summit ..... H 1

Dailies Discuss Israeli Raids on Lebanon ..... H 1
Explosion in Aleppo; Counterfeit Dollars in Gulf *[VOL]* ..... H 2
Vice President Khaddam Receives UN's Goulding ..... H 2
Goulding Meets Foreign Minister ..... H 2

ISRAEL

Peres Makes Statement on Return From Summit ..... I 1
Holds News Conference ..... I 1
Clause on Self-Determination Rejected ..... I 3
Reaction to Peres-Mubarak Summit Reported ..... I 3
Papers Comment ..... I 3
Palestinian Spokesmen Cited *[THE JERUSALEM POST 12 Sep]* ..... I 3
Indirect Political Talks Held With PLO *['AL HAMISHMAR 12 Sep]* ..... I 4
Air Force Destroys 'Terrorist' Boat South of Sidon ..... I 4
Katyushas Hit Galilee 11 Sep; No Injuries Reported ..... I 4
Rabin on U.S. Talks, USSR Mideast Role, Terrorism ..... I 4
Air Force Opposes U.S. Suggestions on Lavi *[HA'ARETZ 11 Sep]* ..... I 5
Spanish Foreign Minister Says Syria Arming Out of Fear *[THE JERUSALEM POST 11 Sep]* ..... I 5
African Countries Pose Conditions for Relations *[DAVAR 12 Sep]* ..... I 6
Trade With Egypt Down in First Half of 86 *[THE JERUSALEM POST 12 Sep]* ..... I 6
Ministerial Committee Approves Capital Market Reforms ..... I 6
KAKH Member Receives Prison Sentence ..... I 7

NONALIGNED SUMMIT

TANJUG on Summit's Concluding Policy Statements ..... L 1
U.S. Libyan Raid ..... L 1
U.S. Angolan Policy ..... L 1
European Arms Control ..... L 1
'Grave Concern' Over Mideast ..... L 2
Iran-Iraq War ..... L 2
Afghanistan Settlement ..... L 2
Support for PLO ..... L 2
'Occupation Forces' In Lebanon ..... L 3
'Terrorism' and 'Legitimate Struggle' ..... L 3
Saharan Issues ..... L 3
Israeli Attack on Iraqi Reactor ..... L 3
Support for Cyprus ..... L 3
RSA 'Occupation' of Namibia ..... L 4
Chadian National Reconciliation ..... L 4
Madagascar's Unity ..... L 4
Military Presence in Indian Ocean ..... L 4
Mauritius and Diego Garcia ..... L 4
Status of Comoran Island Mayotte ..... L 5
'Threat' of Divided Korea ..... L 5
Southeast Asia Conflict ..... L 5
New Caledonian Independence ..... L 5
Delegation to UN, West ..... L 5
UNESCO Withdrawals ..... L 5
Colonial 'Exploitation' ..... L 6
Transnational Corporations ..... L 6
International Economic Order ..... L 6
International Economics ..... L 6
Economic Situation ..... L 7
Debt Problem, IMF Strictures ..... L 7
Unfavorable World Trade ..... L 7
Nonaggression Declaration ..... L 8
Strengthening Solidarity ..... L 8
'Right to Development' ..... L 8
New Communication Order ..... L 8

Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy ..... L 8
Role of Nonaligned ..... L 9
Conflicts Among Nonaligned ..... L 9
International Year of Peace ..... L 10

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Castro Leaves 12 Sep; Seen Off By Bendjedid ..... Q 1

MOROCCO

Soviet Warships Anchor in Casablanca Port ..... Q 1
Officical Recieves Soviet Officer ..... Q 1

LIBYA

JANA: 'Kneeling Husni' Receives 'Zionist Terrorist' ..... Q 1
Tripoli Radio Debuts 'Question and Answer' Program ..... Q 1

SUDAN

Al-Qadhdhafi Continues Visit, Political Talks ..... Q 2
Attends Banquet 9 Sep *[JANA]* ..... Q 2
Meets Al-Mahdi 10 Sep *[JANA]* ..... Q 2
Meets Foreign, Interior Ministers ..... Q 2
Meets Islamic Front's Al-Turabi ..... Q 2
Receives Party Leaders *[Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland]* ..... Q 3
Condemns Garang Movement ..... Q 3
Call for 'Dialogue' Applauded *[JANA]* ..... Q 3
'Commercial' Pact Announced *[JANA]* ..... Q 3
Garang Asks Besieged Soldiers To Withdraw or Talk *[Radio SPLA]* ..... Q 4

TUNISIA

Ex-Premier Mzali Reportedly in Switzerland *[Lausanne LE MATIN 11 Sep]* ..... Q 4

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Carries Out Attack on Merchant Ship ..... Q 4
Algiers: Communique Details Attacks on 'Monarchists' ..... Q 4

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Leaders Congratulate Mengistu on Anniversary ..... R 1

TANZANIA

Agreement With Guyana on Joint Trade Cooperation ..... R 1

UGANDA

Museveni, Thomas Sankara Issue Joint Communique ..... R 1
New Inspector General To 'Actively' Fight Graft ..... R 2

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

SWAPO Leader Sam Nujoma Arrives; Feted by Sankara ..... T 1
Makes Arrival Remarks ..... T 1
Recieves Weapons ..... T 1
Expresses Thanks, Departs ..... T 2

GAMBIA

Jaware Says 'No' Restoration of Israeli Ties *[AFP]* ..... T 2

GHANA

Radio Urges Dissidents Trial in Ivory Coast ..... T 2

SIERRA LEONE

Liberia, Guinea Sign Tripartite Non-Aggression Pact *[AFP]* ..... T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

RSA Officer Says FAPLA Offensive Under Way *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 1
MPLA-Labor Party Statement on 'Heroes Day' ..... U 1

BOTSWANA

Guyana's Hoyte, Masire Hold Official Talks ..... U 2

MALAWI

Banda Hosts Talks on SADCC Cooperation ..... U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Threatens Border Closure With Malawi ..... U 2
Further Details ..... U 2

NAMIBIA

Interim Government Wants Own Foreign Ministry *[SAPA]* ..... U 3

SEYCHELLES

Defense Minister Resigns, President Assumes Post ..... U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

Bophuthatswana Residents Barred From RSA Citizenship ..... U 3
King Comments on Visit, Botha Meeting ..... U 4
Former Detainees Said Being Sent to Camps *[Umtata]* ..... U 5
Government Defends 'Youth Camps' *[Umtata]* ..... U 5
Several Soweto High Schools Reportedly Empty ..... U 5
SABC Commentary Cites Progress in Black Education ..... U 5
2,000 Striking Miners Return to Work ..... U 6
Mines Official Says Sanctions Will Not Hurt Gold ..... U 6
Suzman Says Mandela 'Key' to Settlement ..... U 6
Pik Botha Rejects Pressure, Urges Closer Asian Ties ..... U 7
Immigration Figures Show Net Loss For 1986 ..... U 7

Information Bureau Releases 12 Sep Unrest Report ..... U 8
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 8

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Leaves For Talks in Malawi ..... U 11

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Arrives in Malawi for Summit ..... U 11
Meeting on MNR Agreed On ..... U 11

Reportage on Mubarak-Peres Summit Talks

Mubarak News Conference

NC111833 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1813 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 11 Sep (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has announced that he will have another round of talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres tomorrow, Friday, in order to continue examination of all the issues which were discussed today.

At a news conference this evening, after his talks with the Israeli prime minister, President Mubarak stated: I can say that the signing of the Tabah arbitral compromis agreement has facilitated our moving forward to resolve the principal problem — the Palestinian issue.

President Mubarak said: In our discussions we focused on the Palestinian issue, which is very important to the peace process. He added: What we are seeking now is a way of driving the peace process forward.

The president indicated that discussion of some points had not been completed today and will be resumed tomorrow morning, Friday.

He said: We also reviewed relations between Egypt and Israel, which are proceeding normally.

Asked about the question of an international peace conference and whether it was discussed during today's round of talks, President Mubarak said: We did discuss this matter. However, I cannot divulge what took place during our talks until we have completed them tomorrow morning and until we have considered all the subjects due to be raised in the two rounds of talks.

In response to a question on normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, President Mubarak said: We do not like to use the word normalization. It causes us some annoyance, since we already have relations with Israel. We have also agreed to refer the Tabah dispute to arbitration. This promises to lead to progress in all issues.

Asked whether there is any disagreement with regard to Egyptian-Israeli relations, President Mubarak said: Our differences over this matter are not great and I believe that it will be possible to resolve this issue tomorrow, Friday.

Asked if the Palestinian problem has been discussed, President Mubarak said: We discussed the Palestinian problem as a whole. Our talks also dealt with the PLO. But I cannot give any specifics until we reach some results in our talks tomorrow.

To a question about the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel, President Mubarak said: I declared a year ago that when we worked out a solution to the Tabah problem and referred it to arbitration, we would send our ambassAdor to Israel. I believe that it is time to send the Egyptian ambassador to Israel and that there is no problem regarding this matter.

To another question about his expectation of the summit meeting, the president said: The statement that will be issued on these talks tomorrow will give you an idea of what is expected of this meeting.

In response to a question about the identity of the new Egyptian ambassador to Israel, the president said: I will not reveal his name today.

Asked how greatly he desires to visit Israel, President Mubarak said: Why are you asking me this question? This is a matter for me and the Israeli prime minister. There is no problem in this connection.

On the extent of Jordan's willingness to participate in the peace efforts the president said: I cannot say anything about Jordan at this time. We are doing our best to drive the peace process forward. It is natural to consider Jordan as an important partner in the peace process.

Asked whether Shim'on Peres will address a message to the Jordanian king through Egypt, President Mubarak declared: I will not say anything now. Let us wait until tomorrow's talks.

In answer to a question on whether there is any way of resolving the Palestinian issue, the president replied: Ways to resolve the Palestinian issue are available. However, what is important is to have the will to find a solution. There are some problems with regard to this issue. We used to have the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, but it was recently suspended.

President Mubarak said: The suspension of this agreement has placed us in a difficult situation with regard to continuing the talks. However, despite this, we are seeking a way out of the difficulty so that we can continue the peace efforts. The Palestinian parties must, however, agree among themselves. All the Arab parties must also agree among themselves so that we may be able to achieve a comprehensive and lasting peace in the region. After that we will be able to devote ourselves to solving our problems and reviving development programs for the sake of our people's prosperity, instead of squandering our money in fighting and bloodshed.

Responding to a question about the Israeli position on the Palestinian problem and how close it is to the Egyptian one, President Mubarak said: I believe that we must work and endeavor to bring our views closer regarding the Palestinian problem so that we may work out a comprehensive solution through peaceful means.

Asked if the next stage will witness direct negotiations or an international peace conference, the president said that an international conference is under discussion, but that it will not prevent direct negotiations. We must be logical. How can we solve a problem with someone without sitting together? All the talks now in progress seek to persuade all sides to sit down together.

President Mubarak went on to say: We have reached a solution to our problem, which is part of the principal issue, through direct

negotiations. The United States managed to solve its problem with Vietnam through direct negotiations.

Asked if the PLO's acceptance of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 would make Israel agree to direct negotiations with the PLO, President Mubarak said: If the PLO accepted the two resolutions, it would facilitate our task greatly, and Israel would agree to hold negotiations with the PLO within the context of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord.

Asked whether there are any encouraging signs that tomorrow's talks will bring good results, President Mubarak replied: I hope that these talks will have good results, God willing.

Asked whether the land-for-peace principle is still the basis of discussion and how far Israel is willing to apply this principle to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the president noted that Israel and Jordan have both made reference to it. He said: I understand from the discussions I have had with the Israeli prime minister and what he told me of his views on the Middle East crisis, that Israel on the whole wants to achieve a solution to the Palestinian problem in order to attain peace. The Israeli prime minister told me: We want a solution.

President Mubarak declared: We must help each other resolve this issue. It is imperative that we make efforts to resolve it. It is not logical to ask Israel alone to make efforts toward this end while we confound all moves toward peace.

The president said: I would like here to state openly that the declaration released a few days ago concerning the suspension of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has placed us in a difficult position.

The president asked how then would it be possible to hold talks and on what basis, adding: They earlier rejected the Camp David accords. However, it was they who sought the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Where is the solution now that they have suspended the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement?

The president concluded: Whenever we move toward a solution some party puts up impediments. There must be some flexibility that will help us to continue our efforts to find a solution to the Palestinian issue. Alone, we will not be able to impose a solution on all the parties and Israel cannot do it either. We must all cooperate in order to settle this issue.

Peres on 1st Meeting With Mubarak

TA120551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0510 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres with political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami, after his first meeting with President Mubarak, from Alexandria; recorded]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, how would you sum up your first meeting with President Mubarak, which has just ended?

[Peres] The meeting was very positive. There was no time restriction, there were no attempts to ignore the difficulties. I found out that the distance that separates us is very small, if there is any distance at all. On several issues we almost completely agreed on what has to be done and how to do it, et cetera.

[Ben-'Ami] Can you describe how the Palestinian issue was raised in the meeting, and what the positions of the two sides are?

[Peres] I think that what we can say for certain is that we are talking about a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and that the relations with Jordan are a key factor in Egyptian policy, just as for us the Jordanian issue is a central issue. There is a feeling that the PLO has been a disappointment with its recent positions; today there is less certainty that 'Arafat will change his way than there was several weeks ago, or even a week ago. There still remains the problem of the Palestinian representation, who will be the representatives.

[Ben-'Ami] Is the issue of an international conference, which you have taken care to raise recently, an issue that can be discussed with President Mubarak?

[Peres] Yes, certainly; the conference, its framework, shortcoming, essence. What is certain is that an international conference will not replace direct negotiations between the sides, and it will have no coercive power over the sides.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Peres, do you assess that there will be a breakthrough in the area of normalization and bilateral relations between Israel and Egypt during this summit?

[Peres] I think the way is open, and there is goodwill. The Egyptians do not like some definitions, especially the definition of normalization. However, as I understood from the meeting with the president, the obstacles in the fields of trade, tourism, cooperation, have been almost completely removed.

[Ben-'Ami] Do you think there will be a joint statement after the summit?

[Peres] I am convinced we can reach a joint statement, but I am not sure the time at our disposal will enable us to accurately formulate all we want to say.

[Ben-'Ami] Finally, do you think it was really necessary for the two countries to hold this summit?

[Peres] Yes, definitely.

[Ben-'Ami] Thank you.

Mubarak Hosts Dinner

NC111938 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1933 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 11 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak hosted a dinner banquet this evening in honor of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and members of his delegation. The banquet, which took place at Ra's al-Tin palace,

was attended by the Egyptian and Israeli delegations and a number of Egyptian ministers.

Atmosphere Reportedly 'Good'

TA111825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] At the Alexandria talks it has been agreed that a joint communique will be issued at the end of the conference. This has been learned by our correspondent in Alexandria, 'Oded Ben-'Ami. The communique is expected to say the talks mark a new beginning in the relations between the two countries.

The Egyptian president is now hosting the Israeli prime minister and his entourage at a formal banquet in the Ra's al-Tin Palace. Earlier the two figures met for a first working meeting. It lasted about 2½ and at least part of it was held in private. There are as yet no details about the contents of the talk. However, correspondents report from Alexandria that the atmosphere at the summit was good.

Tomorrow morning there will be a second working meeting between Prime Minister Peres and President Mubarak.

The prime minister's first meeting today was with his Egyptian counterpart, 'Ali Lutfi. After the talk, Dr Lutfi called for joint efforts to settle disputes in the area and said that the granting of self-determination to the Palestinians would remove an important obstacle from the path to peace. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres also expressed the hope that the Palestinian problem would be solved. He commented that the Palestinians are a nation just like all other nations and Israel does not want to rule over another nation.

Delegations Specified

NC120925 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0910 GMT 12 Sep

[Text] (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held a round of talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at the Ra's al-Tin Palace in Alexandria this morning.

Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry and director of the president's office for political affairs, attended the discussions for the Egyptians.

Abba Eban, chairman of the Israeli Knesset Defense and National Security Committee; and 'Ezer Weizmann, Israeli minister of state, were present on the Israeli side.

Talks Resume 12 Sep

NC120909 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The second round of talks between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who began a visit to Cairo yesterday, opened in Alexandria this morning.

The two leaders are scheduled to resume discussion of some of the topics raised yesterday, foremost of which are the Palestinian question and bilateral relations.

Problems Arise Over Joint Statement

NC121000 Paris AFP in English 0956 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, Egypt, Sept 12 (AFP) — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, ended a two-day summit at the Ra's al-Tin Palace here at 11:35 A.M. (0935 GMT), an AFP reporter here said.

Israeli sources earlier said Mr. Peres was due to fly home directly.

Israeli sources said there had been some problems with the wording of the joint statement and differences over the proposals for an international Middle East peace conference, which had delayed the opening of the final round of talks Friday.

Ambassador to Israel Appointed

NC121107 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 12 Sep (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has announced that Egypt has decided to appoint Ambassador Muhammad Basyuni as its ambassador to Israel.

In a statement following the announcement of the Egyptian-Israeli joint communique, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Israel agreed to the appointment.

It is worth noting that Ambassador Muhammad Basyuni earlier held the post of Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel.

Joint Egyptian-Israeli Communique Issued

NC121048 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1041 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 12 Sep (MENA) — The joint communique on Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Egypt and his discussions with President Husni Mubarak was issued this afternoon.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, read the communique to journalists in the presence of President Mubarak and Mr Peres.

The following is the text of the communique:

The meeting which took place between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Alexandria on 11 and 12 September 1986 mark the beginning of a new era in relations between Egypt and Israel and in the search for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The signing of the arbitral compromis regarding the Tabah issue reconfirms the importance of dialogue and negotiations as a way to settle international disputes free from a spirit of confrontation and violence. It also provides a new example to be followed and built upon.

The peace treaty reflects the commitment of both parties to jointly move to strengthen the building of peace between their two peoples and to establish a comprehensive peace in the region which could lead to a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, including the Palestinian problem in all its forms.

President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres firmly believe that, having referred the Tabah problem to arbitration, it now behooves the two states to concentrate their efforts on the revival of the comprehensive peace process. While viewing the signs of stagnation in this process with concern, they declare 1987 to be the year of negotiations for peace. They also call on all parties concerned to devote this year to the exertion of intensive efforts to achieve the joint and noble goal of a lasting, comprehensive, and just peace. President Mubarak and Prime Minister Peres, together with the other parties concerned will continue to make every effort to arrive at a settlement to all aspects of the Palestinian problem and to establish comprehensive peace in the region.

Following the reading of the joint statement, President Husni Mubarak told reporters: I would like to add some points, now that you have heard the joint communique. The Israeli prime minister arrived here at 1200 yesterday. We were not able to arrive at a final solution to the Palestinian problem in the last 24 hours. However, we discussed several issues related to the fundamental problem, which is an extremely complicated one. For example, we both agreed on an international peace conference. We discussed and approved the idea of forming a preparatory committee for that conference. However, some problems require time for discussion. We will remain in touch until we find a solution to these problems. This will help to secure a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem. Naturally, we will cooperate with His Majesty King Husayn in finding this solution, because he plays an important role in the Palestinian problem, just as we do.

President Mubarak added: There are some issues that require more time for discussion. We cannot imagine being able to resolve this problem in 24 hours. However, we have made good progress, and we will continue to do so until peace reigns throughout the region.

Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres then spoke, thanking President Husni Mubarak for the warm reception accorded him and for his continuous efforts to establish peace in the Middle East and to bolster the two countries' relations.

Peres said: Let me say that my only comment is that our sole common enemy is the time factor. Had we had more time, we would have made more progress. It is my personal opinion that direct contacts can lead to greater understanding of these complicated problems.

Peres added: We thank the president for the reception he accorded us and for the good atmosphere and broad understanding that allowed us to cover so many topics. We look forward to further cooperation in the future. Thank you.

Summit Statement Avoids Palestinian Issue

TA120954 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 09320 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The joint statement to end the talks between Prime Minister Peres and President Mubarak is being announced in Alexandria currently. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports from Alexandria:

[Ben-'Ami] Two minutes ago the Egyptian foreign minister, Prime Minister Peres, and President Mubarak came out of the small room in the Ra's al-Tin Palace. 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid began reading the joint statement, which is being published on behalf of the Egyptian president and the Israeli prime minister. The Egyptian foreign minister is reading the statement this very minute. I will give you the main points:

On the Palestinian issue, which was the main bone of contention, the two leaders apparently decided to bypass the problem for the good of both sides and in order to make the joint statement possible. The statement says that the two leaders decided to act to solve the problems of the region, including the Palestinian problem -- the only mention of this issue in the joint statement.

The two leaders call for the creation of a consistent peace process in the Middle East for the good of the nations in the whole region, and declare 1987 to be the year of peace. This is the joint statement, which also expresses satisfaction with the meeting, as well as several technical points. However, regarding the main issue this was apparently the only way to overcome the differences and the different interpretations of Husni Mubarak and Shim'on Peres on the Palestinian problem.

Details of Tabah Compromis

TA120655 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Hirsh Goodman and Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpt] Alexandria — The compromis agreement on the Tabah issue signed yesterday in Cairo at 2:30 a.m. was made possible by the magic words "approximate locations" — two words that took Israeli and Egyptian negotiators 11 days to hammer out. The compromis document, which has not been released at Egyptian insistence, is eight pages long and comprises two sections: the questions the sides will place before the arbitrators and the replies of the two countries to those questions. Israeli and Egyptian officials yesterday said that the arbitration process could take as long as a year.

For the past five days, as the clock for the scheduled summit between Prime Minister Peres and President Mubarak was running out, negotiators spent 18 to 20 hours a day searching for a mutually acceptable formula that would answer Egypt's

demand that Israel name a specific spot where it believes the Tabah border should pass, and Israel's position that no specific spot be named since it is not sure where the 1906 border line is. It was not until 10 p.m. Wednesday night, after tremendous American pressure was placed on both sides, that the Egyptians agreed to the term "approximate locations" that finally resolved the issue. To narrow the term, Israel named two spots, 60 metres apart, where it believes border marker No. 91 should be.

Also under discussion in recent days was the question of who the arbitrators would be. On Tuesday morning, negotiators agreed to two international arbitrators, who have yet to be publicly named, and agreed that the two would select a third arbitrator. The selection will not be subject to either Israeli or Egyptian approval. In addition to the three international arbitrators, one Egyptian and one Israeli will participate in the arbitration. Israel's representative will be Rut Lapidot, formerly the Foreign Ministry's legal adviser. [passage omitted]

Peres Comments on Summit

TA120644 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Yehuda Litani, Hirsh Goodman, and Benny Morris]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, at the end of his first day of talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, told reporters late last night that Mubarak had not tried to press him to deviate from the national unity government guidelines on the Palestinian question. [passage omitted]

Peres said that he and Mubarak agreed in principle on an international conference, but said that some "minor" differences existed on technical matters. Peres conceded that Mubarak still insists on the participation of the permanent members of the UN Security Council, including the Soviet Union.

While hopeful that an international conference would be convened in the foreseeable future, Peres said that one major component — the Palestinians — was still missing. The main problem was the basic difference in viewpoints between Jordan and the PLO. "The problem is not in Israeli policy-making, but in the Arab world," he said.

Peres emphasized that the international conference, which after an initial meeting would break up into regional committees, would not have the power to dictate conditions or a settlement.

On bilateral relations, Peres said that they had been "rusty" but now, during the summit, they were rehabilitated. "I had not imagined that there would be such hospitality and warmth," he said.

Peres said that he and Mubarak had "talked about everything — just about" including the Iraq-Iran war, and Libya's recent offer to China for union. He revealed this last piece of information with a smile on his face.

Peres revealed that on his trip to the U.S. next week he would not ask for greater American involvement in the Middle East peace process and said that he understood the American influence in this point. "There is wisdom in reserved involvement," he remarked.

In the talks with Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Lufti during and after lunch, both Peres and his Egyptian host stressed the Palestinian problem and the need for a comprehensive Middle East peace rather than bilateral Israeli-Egyptian relations.

Peres, edging close to the outer limit of the restrictive grip of the national unity government guidelines, stressed Israel's endorsement of the Palestinians' "right to participate in the determination of their future." Peres's spokesman, Uri Savir, stressed that the phrase was taken more or less verbatim from the text of the Camp David accords. But observers here expected negative Likud and Tehiya reactions to its reiteration by Peres in the current context.

Peres, according to Savir, also stressed in his talks with Lufti that the Palestinian "people" were like "all other peoples" in their needs and aspirations.

Lastly, Peres stressed that the "Jewish people, throughout its history" has never sought to dominate other peoples and had not done so in the past.

Lufti reiterated Egypt's standard assertion that "the Palestinian problem is the heart of the Middle East conflict." Lufti viewed the summit within the context of movement towards a comprehensive settlement in the region rather than merely as a step, however significant, in the evolution of relations between the two countries.

Lufti stressed the need for the realization of "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and of their fight to self-determination."

Israeli officials described the talks with Lufti, Al-Majid and the other Egyptian ministers who participated, as being conducted in a spirit "of mutual understanding" and as very "cordial."

Peres, in his remarks to Lufti, praised Mubarak as a leader who combines the three characteristics mentioned by the Jewish philosopher Philo (of Alexandria): He functions like a "shepherd," a "housekeeper" and has self-control.

At yesterday's talks, Peres apparently proposed — for the first time — that the West Bank and Gaza Arabs be allowed to choose representatives for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation from among Palestinians not living in the territories. But Peres apparently qualified this by adding that they could not be PLO "officials." Peres is understood to have expressed Israel's view that Jordanian unwillingness to enter the negotiating process is "the main obstacle to progress" in the efforts to revive the peace process.

Israel, which seeks to set up low-level "working committees" including Israeli, Egyptian, and Jordanian-Palestinian representatives to hammer out a formula for a full-scale high-level negotiation, has tried to induce Jordan to enter the preliminary talks, but to no avail. [passage omitted]

Peres' Departure Statement

TA121134 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Egypt and Israel have declared 1987 a year of negotiations for peace in the Middle East. This was stated by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in a joint statement at the end of their 24-hour summit meeting in Alexandria. Prime Minister Peres is now on his way home. Further details from Arye Haskell: The joint statement by the two leaders was read to reporters after Peres and Mubarak concluded their second session held this morning. They met for 5 hours yesterday, and this is how Prime Minister Peres summed up their summit talks: [Begin Peres recording] I want to thank the president of Egypt for his warm reception, for his tireless and continuous work to bring peace to all the people in the Middle East, solve the Palestinian problem, and improve our bilateral relations. So my own feeling is that in our talks -- most of them face to face and of four eyes [as heard] -- we have reached much more understanding on the very complicated issues. [end recording]

Mubarak for his part told reporters that he and Peres had discussed the Palestinian problem but had found no solution. He explained that in 24 hours no comprehensive solution could be expected to this problem. More importantly perhaps, President Mubarak said that they had agreed that an international conference on Middle East peace should be held, but more time was needed to discuss other issues. He added that they would be keeping in touch to solve as much as they could. The statement confirmed that Egyptian Charge d'Affaires in Tel Aviv Muhammad Basyuni is being promoted to the rank of ambassador. Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, who read the joint statement to the waiting reporters, said that the summit had marked a new era in relations between Egypt and Israel. He concluded by saying that our common enemy is the shortage of time.

Peres Seen Off by Lutfi

NC121239 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1229 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 12 Sep (MENA) — Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres left Alexandria this afternoon on his way home at the end of a 24-hour visit to Egypt during which he held two rounds of talks with President Husni Mubarak. Peres was seen off by Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi. The official departure ceremonies were conducted before the Israeli prime minister left the Ra's al-Tin Palace in Alexandria.

Ghali Interviewed

LD111912 Paris Domestic Service in French 1631 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Interview with Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, by journalist Dominique Souchier; in Paris — live]

[Text] [Souchier] In the 1700 GMT newscast presented by Pierre Weil, we will be talking about the Alexandria meeting taking place at this very moment between the Egyptian head of state Husni Mubarak and Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres. Since the assassination of Al-Sadat, there has not been another such summit.

Good evening, Mr Butrus Ghali. You are Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs. I have a question because everyone has repeatedly been saying since this morning that the Egyptian-Israeli summit has come about because Egypt and Israel have reached an agreement on the Tabah enclave. However, since the Tabah enclave is only 950 square meters of sand, I wonder if there are not other reasons?
[Ghali, speaking in French] I do not think there are other reasons, because for months there has been a political will on both sides to find a solution to the Tabah problem and to start a dialogue between the two states, in other words to try to reinforce the peace between Egypt and Israel.

[Souchier] In your view, what is at stake in this meeting? For example, will there again be an Egyptian ambassador in Israel?
[Ghali] No, I think the meeting is much more important than that. It is to create new momentum for peace.

[Souchier] In specific terms, what do you want? Do you want the normalization of relations with Israel?
[Ghali] No, in specific terms, Egypt has a unique position. It has contacts with Jordan, Yasir 'Arafat, and Israel. It is important to be able to use these contacts to try to start a new peace process in the Middle East.

[Souchier] You speak about Egypt's multiple contacts, but the last head of state to receive Shim'on Peres was Hassan II, and this cost him a volley of criticism in all the countries of the Arab world. Is this a luxury which Egypt can afford?
[Ghali] Yes, of course. We have afforded much more important luxuries than this. Do not forget President al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in November 1977. We continue to maintain our contacts with the State of Israel. I was sent as a representative of the National Democratic Party to participate in the Fourth Labour Party Congress months ago in Israel. So we have contacts, and we think it important to use these contacts, these existing means of promoting more contacts. I met chairman Yasir 'Arafat a few days ago in Harare. So we have extremely important contacts with Yasir 'Arafat, the Israelis, the king of Jordan, and the United States; we should use them. Egypt is the only Arab country which has all these contacts, and Egyptian diplomacy must be able to use these contacts to create new momentum for peace.

[Souchier] What makes you think that this meeting will be successful, when this morning Shim'on Peres reiterated to his government that he would make no concessions on the Palestinian problem?

[Ghali] What matters, you know, is a point of departure. Once we are able to discuss, once we are able to have these contacts, there is a dynamic for peace. Egyptian diplomacy believes in the importance of this dynamic.

[Souchier] The head of the Israeli Government is currently Shim'on Peres, but in less than a month it will be the Likud's

turn, Yitzhaq Shamir's turn. Will everything have to start from zero then?
[Ghali] We are ready to start from zero again if we must. I would like to remind you that the peace treaty was concluded with the Likud. I would also like to remind you that when Yitzhaq Shamir becomes head of government, he will have Shim'on Peres as foreign minister.

[Souchier] Mr Minister, less than a week ago the synagogue in Istanbul was attacked. In your view, is this meeting also a way of protesting terrorism?
[Ghali] To create new momentum for peace, to attempt to institutionalize peace, is certainly to try to combat terrorism, coercion and violence as a solution to this problem.

[Souchier] Thank you, Mr Minister, and thank you, too, Ralph Pinto, [not further identified] for making this meeting possible.

'Abd al-Majid Cites Peres' on Peace

NC121404 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1317 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Sep (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that certain issues related to peace must be studied. He noted that Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres's visit to Egypt was too short to discuss all topics.

In a statement today, 'Abd al-Majid referred to President Husni Mubarak's remarks that Israel had agreed to a preparatory conference and a preparatory committee for an international peace conference. He said that the preparatory committee has put forth a proposal made by the Soviet Union and France to prepare for an international conference. He said that the Israeli prime minister had endorsed this point and agreed in principle with the idea of an international conference. He added: This, in our view, is an important development as regards the Palestinian issue. He said that the task of the preparatory committee is to discuss ways to convene an international conference. 'Abd al-Majid also said that contacts between the Egyptian and Israeli parties will continue so as to find a solution to the Palestinian issue.

Israel's Eban Comments

NC121408 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1320 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 12 Sep (MENA) — Abba Eban, chairman of the Israeli Knesset's Defense and National Security Committee, has expressed the conviction that the Egyptian-Israeli dialogue will continue in an intensive manner during the next phase. He noted that the Palestinian problem, rather than relations between Egypt and Israel, will be the main subject under discussion.

In a statement to newsmen today, Eban said that Egyptian-Israeli relations are now at a satisfactory stage. Asked if the summit had produced a draft agreement in preparation for the solution of the Palestinian problem, Abba Eban said that there is agreement on the need to treat this problem as fundamental, but we did not reach any formula in this regard.

Eban went on to say that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Peres had discussed the issue of an international conference. There were some points on which they agreed; others to be clarified further. It should be pointed out that Abba Eban was a member of the Israeli delegation that accompanied Peres on his visit to Egypt.

Envoy To Israel Views Talks

NC121426 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1322 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 12 Sep (MENA) — Muhammad Basyuni, Egypt's new ambassador to Israel, has stated that in the wake of the Alexandria talks there is recognition of the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights. He stressed that the Palestinian cause is at the heart of the matter. He also asserted that the Israeli coalition operates on the basis of fundamental principles, regardless of who is prime minister of Israel after the rotation. In this connection, Basyuni noted that we are dealing with governments, and not with individuals. He declared: If the governments with which we deal desire to cooperate in the search for a peaceful settlement, we will be ready.

On the future of the autonomy agreement on the Palestinians between Egypt and Israel and the present view of it, Basyuni said that the concept of autonomy has currently become impracticable. He added: At our intensive talks at the level of experts and ministers from Israel, we have failed to agree on a concept or understanding on the issue of autonomy. He said: Our own view of autonomy is that it must be full autonomy. The Israelis, he said, stripped the matter of its substance and approved it as a form. We rejected this, and we are now talking about other topics, rather than the question of autonomy.

Cairo Papers on Tabah, Summit

NC120545 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2154 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Sep (MENA) — In their Friday editions, Cairo's newspapers devote their front page headlines to news of the Tabah arbitral compromis agreement and the summit meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

In its headlines, *Al-Ahram* says: "The Mubarak-Peres Talks focus on the Peace Process and the Palestinian Issue"; " 'Ali Lutfi: 'The Palestinian Issue Is the Core of the Conflict and the Tabah Agreement Eliminates an Obstacle to Peace.' "

Al-Akhbar's headlines read: "A 3-hour Meeting Between Mubarak and Peres"; "Mubarak: 'We Concentrated on the Palestinian Issue and Bilateral Relations. We Do Not Have Major Differences on Egyptian-Israeli Relations. It Is Time To Send our Ambassador to Israel.' "

Al-Jumhuriyah says in its headlines: "Mubarak, Peres meet in Alexandria — Comprehensive Peace Is the Issue of Discussion"; "Lutfi at Luncheon Hosted in Peres' Honor: 'The Palestinian Issue is Linked to Egyptian National Security' "; "Egyptian Ideas To Drive Peace Forward."

In tomorrow's editorials the Cairo newspapers also comment on the Tabah agreement and the Mubarak-Peres meeting.

Al-Ahram asserts that the signing of the Tabah arbitral compromis eliminates one of the most difficult obstacles to peace in the Middle East and to the course of Egyptian-Israeli relations. The paper says that the removal of this obstacle is significant, since the general climate following the signing will be completely different from that which prevailed previously. It says that the resulting opportunity to strengthen dialogue and reconciliation and reduce alienation and confrontation must be seized.

The paper declares that the meeting between President Mubarak and the Israeli prime minister, held only hours after the agreement on the arbitral compromis was announced, reflects the sincerity and truthfulness of Egypt's intentions and commitment, since the meeting hinged on the successful conclusion of the agreement. The paper notes that, once the agreement was signed, Egypt knew that there was no reason not to proceed with the summit immediately.

The paper says that the meeting is a positive step that reflects both Egyptian and Israeli wishes, particularly as there is a strong conviction that the explosive events in the region require a major effort to bolster the search for a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace, within a framework that guarantees a legitimate solution to the Palestinian issue and ensures stability and security for all of the region's countries and people.

In its editorial, *Al-Jumhuriyah* describes the agreement on the Tabah arbitral compromis as a new victory for Egyptian diplomacy and for the abiding and deeply rooted principles of Egyptian policy, foremost of which is the refusal to relinquish land or submit to pressure.

The paper says that as Egypt wages the battle for peace, it acts on the basis of the same principles for which it fought wars, the parameters of which require neither excess nor abandonment. Egypt will accept no pressure and will not give up a single right, an inch of land, or a handful of soil.

The paper adds that the heroism demonstrated at the negotiating table is no less important than that displayed on the battlefields.

The paper continues by asserting that Egypt's achievements in war have become a lesson to military men everywhere, while today's achievements through peace and dialogue open the way to all parties and offer a unique example of what may be accomplished by means of civilized dialogue and the use of objective language.

The paper declares that, from the outset of these difficult negotiations, Egypt has sought to create a precedent, given that accomplishments on the Egyptian front are the criteria for the other fronts. The criterion forwarded here is that it is unfawful to occupy another's land by force.

Al-Akhbar says in its editorial that the achievement of an agreement between Egypt and Israel reflects the Egyptian negotiator's success in dealing with Israel's very difficult and complex negotiating techniques.

Referring to the Mubarak-Peres meeting, the paper remarks that it is an opportunity for Peres to prove that his stated desire to achieve peace in the Middle East is not merely put out for public consumption.

The paper adds that Peres will be able to say that he has truly achieved something of value if reports carried by some Israeli media are true. These reports say that he and Mubarak will discuss the Palestinians' right to self-determination and the establishment of a [Palestinian] state linked through confederation to Jordan, and will consider the possibility of an international conference for peace in the Middle East, to be attended by Palestinian figures nominated by the PLO.

The paper concludes that after Peres leaves the post of prime minister he will not be far removed, as he will then be deputy prime minister and foreign minister, positions from which he will be able to continue what he has begun.

AL-JUMHURIYAH on Shamir, Peres 'Differences'

PM111500 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic
3 Sep 86 p 5

[Muhammad al-Hayawan article: "A Word of Love"]

[Text] There is a big difference between Mr Shamir and Mr Peres. We will realize the difference when Shamir takes over as prime minister of Israel. The difference is big indeed because Shamir wants to burn the Arabs in gas chambers. He wants to wipe them out with an atomic bomb or with quick bursts of machinegun fire. He loves quick action. Peres is different. He wants to kill the Arabs with slow poison which he would administer today for the result to show years later. He knows what he wants. He wants to get rid of the Arabs, but he wants the crime to be carefully and perfectly committed over a long period of time. He works for Israel quietly, unlike Begin and Shamir, who like clamor. He cooks the meal on a slow fire so that the meal will eventually be well done, but poisoned.

Actually the various parties in Israel do not differ on the objective. They want more territorial expansion and they want to expel the Arabs and slaughter them and they want to cut off the heads which try to rise. They want the Arabs to be submissive sacrificial sheep without rights. They want them to work in silence without claiming any citizenship rights because they are regarded as living in the occupied territory temporarily. If a Jew can do the work done by an Arab then the latter is dismissed, or killed.

The difference is not in the aim but in the method. Some prefer the quick way of annihilating the Arabs, while others prefer the Arabs to die by slow poison on a low fire.

Israel knows that we understand and realize this. That is why, in any peace or normalization negotiations, it calls for censorship of the Egyptian press. This has been confirmed by an Israeli official working in Cairo. He told an Israeli paper that the Egyptian intellectuals are a nuisance to Israel, that the Israelis are not liked in Cairo because the Egyptian press reports what Israel does in the occupied territories, that the Egyptians talk of peace as some kind of a plight or as a necessary evil, and that in talking about peace the Egyptians do not link it to Israel and want to live in peace but without dealing with Israel.

Because the man was, for the first time, telling the truth, Israel repeatedly calls for censorship of the Egyptian media so that the Egyptian media would not be able to discuss or talk about Arab rights in any way.

Sudan Press 'Ignored' Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks on Egypt

NC110554 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 11 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Touching on the close relations between Egypt and Sudan, *Al-Jumhuriyah* writes that all Sudanese newspapers published yesterday completely ignored the remarks by Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi attacking Egypt. Al-Qadhdhafi made these statements on arrival in Khartoum. The Sudanese press carried only his call for unity between Libya and Sudan, and his appeal to African countries to turn their backs on Garang's movement.

UAE To Upgrade Diplomatic Representation Level

NC112147 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Sep (MENA) — The Cairo newspaper *Al-Jumhuriyah* reports that the UAE has decided to raise the rank of its diplomatic representative in Cairo from charge d'affaires to ambassador. In its edition to be published tomorrow, Friday, the newspaper says that the UAE has nominated Ambassador Muhammad Jasim al-Samahani, director of the Arab Affairs Department at the UAE foreign ministry, as head of its mission in Cairo. The paper notes that Kuwait, Qatar, and Bahrain took the same step some months ago.

21 Reported Killed in Missile Attack on Baghdad

JN121230 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1145 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] An authorized military spokesman for the Armed Forces General Command has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The despotic clique ruling in Iran continued to express its real hostile objectives and the rancor it harbors for our great people, thus exposing to world public opinion and international organizations the falsehood of its claims and embodying in heinous action and criminal behavior its disregard for the rules of international law and the principles and laws which govern the state of war. By attacking purely residential areas, this clique demonstrates its deliberate intention to jeopardize the lives of the secure civilian inhabitants. Once again this clique reveals that it is a mere gang of criminals which does not possess the minimum degree of the feeling of its responsibility as a government, nor heeds the dangers and catastrophes to which the Iranian people will be exposed as a result of these reprehensible practices.

At 0125 today [2125 GMT 11 Sep], the enemy fired one of the missiles supplied to it by Zionism and its Arab agents on the city of Baghdad. The missile fell on a residential area crowded with civilian citizens. The incident led to the martyrdom of 21 civilian citizens, including 5 women and 1 child; the injury of 41 civilian citizens, including 13 women and 2 children; the slight injury of 40 other citizens; the demolition of 12 houses; and damages to 17 other houses, 22 shops, and 17 civilian cars.

Once again we emphasize from a position of power and capability that we possess the destructive power and the means by which we can turn any area in Iran into mere rubble. The Iranian rulers know this fact before others. However, as usual they act out of their rancorous, criminal inclinations and a failure complex to achieve their aims, and not out of a feeling of responsibility toward their people. Accordingly, we announce the following:

1. The Iraqi Armed Forces, which have thus far abided by not striking at purely residential areas as an embodiment of our people's principles and as a response by our wise leadership to the international community's call, will — at the appropriate time — adopt all measures to ward off harm to our civilian citizens and preserve their lives, security, and property.
2. These reprehensible, criminal acts bring to mind the Iranian regime's practices against the residential areas in our country in 1980 — practices which played a basic role in igniting the spark of war — in addition to the frank ambitions which the Iranian rulers did not conceal and their wicked intentions which they tried to achieve.

3. We emphasize that our patience over these criminal acts will not last long and this patience is contingent upon a set plan and timetable. Then, the rascal Khomeyniites will not escape God's torture and the means of destruction we have prepared for them. These means will place the Iranian rulers in a position which they will certainly be unable to confront regardless of what they do or how much they deceive their people.

Mercy and forgiveness to our martyrs and a quick recovery to our injured. He is the one who responds to calls.
[dated] 12 September 1986

Defense Official Analyzes Combat Readiness

JN111719 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1650 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA) — 'Abd al-Jabbar Muhsin, director of the Iraqi Defense Ministry Political Guidance Department, has stated that the Iraqi Armed Forces are now stronger and more capable of defending the land and the homeland and of crushing the Iranian regime's evil designs. In a statement to INA today on the defeat of the Iranian offensive, 'Abd al-Jabbar Muhsin said that any new Iranian aggression against Iraqi territory in any of the sectors of operations will be defeated and that the Iranian forces will sustain very heavy losses in life and equipment they never experienced before.

'Abd al-Jabbar Muhsin added that the various corps of the Iraqi Armed Forces have made the necessary preparations to fight and destroy the Iranian forces in any sector they choose. He explained that the Iraqi Armed Forces enjoy high morale and efficient field commands in terms of directing battles and that this will ensure them decisive victory over the forces of the Iranian regime which is living in complete isolation from the Iranian people, who are fed up with the war.

Naval Commander Predicts Increased Naval Strength

JN121017 Baghdad INA in Arabic
0723 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 12 Sep (INA) — A high-ranking Iraqi military commander has said that the Iraqi Navy is about to witness great developments in the field of building the Iraqi fleet to increase its effectiveness in the performance of its national and pan-Arab duties.

In a statement to INA, Staff Major General 'Abd Muhammad, naval force and coastal defense commander, added that during the battles the Navy's men have proven their ability to implement military missions and manufacture devices, equipment, and weapons. This, he said, had a great influence on the modern Arab naval record.

He pointed out that the Iranian forces' losses since the beginning of aggression have totaled 260 maritime targets, 108 of which were oil tankers; 104 commercial ships; and the remainder were warships.

He added that despite its short history, the Iraqi Navy has become a burden for Iran because it has removed 50 percent of the Iranian fleet from battle and cut off its supply lines in the operations theater, especially in the ports of Bandar-e Khomeyni and Bandar-e Bushehr. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2358

JN111325 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1210 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Communique No 2358 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 September 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Instead of learning lessons, avoiding further losses, and retracting their frustrated slogan of continuing the war, they imagined that Iraq's eyes could be shut in the southern Majnun Island oil field where the forces of the III Army Corps and the heroic men of the Al-Husayn forces are present. Once again they sent their rogues who are accursed on this earth and in the hereafter. A splendid battle took place as soon as they clashed wih this impregnable wall at 0245 [2245 GMT 10 Sep] today. All the waves of the enemy vanguard force and the forces following it were destroyed opposite our defense positions. The enemy succeeded in gaining a foothold only in one of our company positions on one of the promontories [Alsun] of the western embankment. The heroic men mounted their counteroffensive against the enemy force on this promontory. After destroying the occupying force — many of whom were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoner — our heroes completely purged the pure Iraqi soil from any invader foothold. Our land on this promontory and the embankment thus returned free and dignified. The invaders were defeated in this battle. The situation was completely settled in our favor. God is great. We thank him for this victory.

Glorious Iraqis, sons of the glorious Arab nation, and men of goodwill in this world, the principles of any party are put to the test through deeds and behavior. Since the beginning of this war, we have been upholding our principles and the Arabs' values throughout history in our treatment of our enemies when they fall into captivity. The Khomeyniites used to behave in accordance with their dirty customs and all the viciousness and lowly acts that have been discarded by history, following the example of the basest people in the history of wars and not the example of the honest and hospitable persons. That is why they executed and tortured our prisoners in the battlefield and under captivity on more than one occasion, deeds that were highlighted at the time by world media, International Red Cross sources, and Iranian opposition circles. They falsely believe that killing of children and women in heroic Basra, the city of the one million fighters and honest Iraqis, may weaken the determination for fighting in this heroic city which has become the symbol of the steadfastness of all the cities of great Iraq.

Brothers, they committed another crime today. With this crime, they continue to be in line with their dirty history and their sick mentality. The men of the Al-Husayn force and the formations accompanying them, following the retaking of the above-mentioned positions, found that some of their brothers, officers and other ranks had been shot by the invaders after having tied their hands and feet with ropes. Some of them were martyred while others, suffering from the wounds of treachery and baseness, remained alive to be witnesses to this odious crime by these vile people.

We tell this to the suspect Khomeyniite rogues on behalf of the Iraqi people: Your evil and lowly actions will make us become more honest, chivalrous, and proud in implementing the principles of an honest war. We will avenge the sons of Basra and the men you have treacherously killed by triumphing over you and with other means that are capable of meting the appropriate retaliation and protecting our people from your treachery, vileness, and deep-seated hatred. Iraq's victory, as was the case with this battle, will be a certain victory with God's help and the determination of the heroic men. God is great. We thank him for this victory. Ignominy to the odious clique.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 September 1986

Commander on Majnun Island Battle

JN111350 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1330 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA) — An Iraqi field commander has stated that the Iranian forces' offensive in the Majnun Island sector of operation in southeast Iraq has been crushed. In an interview with Voice of the Masses today, the commander of the Al-Husayn forces said that the Iraqi artillery and armored corps, supported by the helicopter gunships, tore the attacking Iranian forces to pieces and that their bodies litter the submerged land while many were taken prisoner. He added that a large number of infantry transported by boats and Iranian frogmen were used in this Iranian offensive. The Iraqi field commander said that from the very first moments of the Iranian offensive which took place late last night and at dawn today, the Al-Husayn forces in the III Army Corps sector succeeded in destroying the enemy forces. The Al-Husayn forces commander stressed that the Iraqi forces are imposing their complete control on the situation and that the Iranian enemy will not succeed in gaining any foothold on Iraqi territory.

Communique No 2359

JN111651 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1610 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Communique No 2359 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. This is a victory God has graciously bestowed upon the Iraqis, the builders of good who defend it under the banner of the great Saddam Husayn, the initiator of their glory and their leader on the road to prosperity. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today.

1. Our Air Force planes continued their daring raids against enemy positions and troop concentrations, inflicting important losses on the enemy in 55 combat missions. At 1221 [0821 GMT] today, other planes carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit, after which the eagles safely returned with their planes under God's protection.

2. Our units in the V Army Corps northern sector continued to open intensive fire on enemy positions and troop concentrations from all types of weapons, killing eight enemy soldiers, wounding others, and destroying one mortar, one machine gun, and five positions of various types, and setting two ammunition dumps ablaze. Elsewhere in the same sector our units captured the following weapons in addition to those mentioned in our communiques nos. 2354 and 2356 issued on 8 and 9 September: a) 76 Kalashnikov rifles and 2 GC rifles. b) 15 machine guns of various calibers. c) 31 RPG-7 launchers. d) 3 60-mm mortars. e) 1 pistol and 1 sniping rifle. f) 16 radios. (g) quantities of military hardware.

3. A brave force from one of our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris captured an enemy boat, two machine guns, one RPG-7 launcher, and quantities of military hardware the enemy left behind. Elsewhere in the same sector, five enemy soldiers were killed and one gun was destroyed.

4. One of our units in the II Army Corps central sector clashed with an enemy patrol, destroying the bulk of it while the rest fled. Our units also destroyed one 106-mm gun and two large vehicles and set one ammunition dump on fire.

5. One enemy soldier was killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

6. One ammunition dump and one observation post were destroyed and the occupants of the post were killed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

7. The base and defeated enemy continued to shell purely civilian areas in the heroic city of Basra, the city of the 1 million honest Iraqi fighters, martyring two civilians, wounding three others, destroying four houses, and damaging four others.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 September 1986

Press Editorials Ponder Mubarak-Peres Summit

Peres' 'Desparate' Propaganda

JN121006 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
12 Sep 86 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "Peres' Desparate Attempt"]

[Text] The Israeli propaganda devices have promptly exploited the arbitral compromis agreement between Egypt and Israel on Tabah as well as the visit which the Israeli prime minister began to Egypt yesterday to propagate the method of direct negotiations which these devices try to present as a magic key for all closed doors.

It is needless to recall that direct negotiations have achieved nothing since they were attempted between Egypt and Israel approximately 9 years ago. Given that the border dispute on Tabah, whose area is less than 1 square km, has extended for more than 5 years, then how much time will elapse before direct negotiations, which are rejected, succeed in achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region?

Perhaps, the most dangerous thing in the alleged Israeli peace campaign is that it comes at a time when Israel is intensifying its aggressions against the Arab land. Peres paid his propagandist visit to Egypt on the same day Israeli planes raided several border villages in southern Lebanon and also following Israeli threats to retaliate for the victims of the Istanbul incident, for which Israeli circles accused the Arabs.

We say Zionist threats are escalating at this time. This reminds us of the first Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon in 1978 which took place only a few months after the Begin-Al-Sadat meeting.

The objectives Israel seeks to achieve through this propaganda clamor are known to everyone. First, Israel wants to give an impression that there is growing Arab acceptance of its existence. Hence, Israel was eager for Peres' visit to Egypt to come a few weeks after his visit to Morocco, and also after Israeli propaganda made the worst exploitation of that visit as though it wanted to instill a delusion in world public opinion that Arabs are falling one after the other and responding to the Israeli wrong.

Perhaps, what is also meant is to embarrass Egypt and increase its estrangement from the Arab world, especially if the Israeli aggression expands in the manner which Peres himself announced a few days ago. Given that Peres announced his determination to promote the peace process during his meeting with President Mubarak, such talk is also within the context of the Israeli propagandist scheme because the most important bases for a just peace, which are recognizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and relinquishing the land in return for peace, are rejected by more than one minister among Peres' colleagues. If we add to this the fact that there are a few days left for Peres in political life, we will immediately realize that his visit to Egypt is only for propagandist purposes to achieve the aforementioned objectives. Moreover, the visit also aims to break the isolation imposed on Israel because of its aggressive policies.

Perhaps what is reassuring in view of all these attempts is that our brothers in Egypt have become aware of the dimensions of the Israeli game and they will foil it, especially since Egypt has made a broad advancement on the road to Arab rapprochement and has also realized gains in this direction whose importance for Egypt and the Arabs cannot be discounted.

Summit 'Blackmail'

JN120853 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
12 Sep 86 pp 1, 16

[Editorial: "The Summit of Blackmail"]

[Text] Before boarding the plane on his way to Alexandria yesterday to hold the summit with President Husni Mubarak for which he had long endeavored, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres pledged to his ministers that he would reject any Egyptian proposal on recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination regardless of its form. He also pledged not to agree to the PLO's participation in the peace process. Israeli Minister David Levi announced this frankly and unequivocally.

Thus, Peres went to the Alexandria summit carrying a rejection in advance of the core of the regional peace process. As usual and before Peres met with President Mubarak, the Israeli forces were launching a large-scale attack in southern Lebanon. This refreshes the memory regarding the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi reactor which took place in the wake of the summit held between Begin and late President Anwar al-Sadat at that time. In view of this, it is difficult to understand the source of hope expressed by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on promoting the peace process through the Egyptian-Israeli summit.

It should be recalled that more than once the Israeli side expressed the belief that the summit is a goal in itself. Abba Eban emphasized this and said that the mere convocation of the summit constitutes a success for Israel.

What draws attention and calls for fear is that the agreement on the arbitral compromis on Tabah, which was a precondition for the Egyptian-Israeli summit, was announced in an ambigious way and without clear details. The Egyptian side said through the Egyptian Government press the Egypt met its demands concerning the arbitral compromis. However, David Kmche said the two sides offered concessions until they reached the arbitral compromis agreement. Thus far, no one knows anything about what Kimche meant by the Egyptian concessions.

Moreover, it is noted that the agreement on the three neutral arbitrators seems incomplete. The names of the two neutral arbitrators agreed upon by the two sides have not been announced because the two sides have not yet obtained the approval of the two arbitrators. What is strange is that it was agreed that these two possible arbitrators will select the third arbitrator. It is clear, therefore, that the selection of the arbitrators was hasty so that Peres could hold the summit he wanted with President Mubarak. It also seems that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Murphy made a major contribution to this issue.

In view of this, it is strange for Murphy to express the hope that the arbitral compromis will open the door to other countries in the region to participate in the peace process. If Murphy means Jordan, then he had better recall that Jordan adheres to the convening of an international conference to be attended by the five permanent UN Security Council member states and by all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, and that Jordan regards the international conference as an umbrella under which the peace process must take place. Murphy undoubtedly knows the Jordanian stand well, but there is nothing wrong in reminding him of this stand once again.

Many people in the Arab world view the Peres-Mubarak summit with much reservation and hope that the Egyptian president will not yield to the Israeli blackmail. They also remind the Egyptian president that the arbitral compromis on Tabah is not the only Egyptian condition for the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations and that there are two more Egyptian conditions: A complete Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, and a clear approach to bring about a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question. Israel paved the way for this summit by launching a new aggression against southern Lebanon, wide parts of which are still occupied by Israel. Furthermore, prior to the summit Peres pledged not to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and not to accept the PLO's participation in the peace process.

The summit, which began in Alexandria yesterday, is a summit for Israeli blackmail. It was planned by Peres and Murphy to achieve gains for Israel through the normalization of relations before Tabah returns to Egypt, before the arbitral compromis agreement is correctly crystallized, before Israel withdraws from Lebanon, and before any progress is achieved in solving the Palestine question. It is clear that this blackmail scheme, if destined to achieve any of its objectives, will turn into a pickax which will strike at the Egyptian-Arab bridges once again.

We call on President Mubarak to remain steadfast before the blackmail and to maintain these bridges.

Four Sentenced To Death for Land Sale Offenses

JN111043 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
11 Sep 86 p 26

[Text] Amman — *Al-Dustur* — The Council of Ministers has endorsed a decision by the court in charge of preventing the sale of real estate to the enemy sentencing the following individuals to death by hanging, seizing their movable and immovable property, and regarding the sale as absolutely null and void: Khamid 'Allan Ibrahim 'Allan from the Jerusalem District; Salah Harbi and 'Ali Abu Diyyah from the Jerusalem District; and Mahmud Muhammad Za'tar al-Kafawitah from the Jerusalem District.

The council also endorsed a court decision acquitting defendant Yusuf Ibrahim Nasir Sudah from Tulkarm and resident of the United States of selling real estate to the enemy.

U.S. Citizen Kidnapped in Beirut 12 Sep

NC121055 Paris AFP in English 1053 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Beirut, Sept 12 (AFP) — A U.S. citizen working for the American University of Beirut was kidnapped on Friday in Moslem-dominated West Beirut, the second American to be abducted in four days.

The kidnappings, together with that of a Lebanese on Wednesday, are seen here as a challenge to Syria, which since July 14 has been directly involved in the security of the sector, alongside the police and the Lebanese Army.

Police said Joseph Cicippio, 56, was abducted by three armed men as he was leaving his home near the university campus.

Mr Cicippio, an accountant in the university's control office, is married to a Lebanese woman and has converted to Islam, they said. His kidnapping brings to five the number of American hostages being held in Lebanon.

Responsibility was not immediately claimed. [passage omitted]

Pro-Libyan Group Sets Up Training Camp in Al-Biqa'

NC111403 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1315 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the pro-Libyan Revolutionary Vanguards organization, in cooperation with the Abu Nidal group, have set up a training camp near 'Anjar. They have also opened offices in Al-Marj in Al-Biqa'. The organization is recruiting volunteers to be trained in terrorism in return for salaries of between $300 and $500 per month. The training courses are being supervised by Libyan and Palestinian experts. The offices have a stock of forged U.S. and European passports and rubber stamps.

RFL Says SSNP Arming Against Hizballah in South

NC111836 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] A source close to Hizballah has said the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP], which is closely associated with Syrian intelligence, has brought large amounts of arms, ammunition, and explosives from Al-Biqa' to the Al-'Urqub area, which is under UNIFIL control. The SSNP's pretext is that it will use them against the Israeli forces and the army of southern Lebanon, but its true aim is to control that area against Hizballah. The source added that members of the Syrian Ba'th party are participating in this operation along with the SSNP. They moved between Al-Biqa' and Al-'Urqub disguised in combat fatigues obtained from the Lebanese Army's 1st Brigade command. The source stated that the SSNP was able to bring large quantities of arms and explosives to the towns of Shab'a and Al-Habbariyyah with the help of 'Atif Maddah, the SSNP official in Maymas.

It also said that the SSNP protested to the Syrian intelligence headquarters in 'Anjar against the dispatch of the 13th Battalion of the Lebanese Army's 1st Brigade to western Al-Biqa', alleging that Syrian intelligence was associated with Hizballah, as it had supplied Hizballah during the recent clashes in Mashgharah with information, tanks, and personnel to fight the SSNP. The source believes that there is a Syrian plot to strike at both the party and the battlaion in western Al-Biqa' so as to break up the 1st Brigade and limit it to Shi'ites who support Minister Birri and Syria.

Papers Criticize 'Treasonous' Mubarak-Peres Summit

JN120910 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Egyptian People Are Determined To Overthrow the Camp David Regime," *Al-Thawrah* says: The treasonous meeting which is being held in Alexandria between the Egyptian regime's President Husni Mubarak and the Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres removes the last mask from the treasonous face of the Egyptian regime which persists in treason and plotting against the Arab nation and its causes, foremost of which is the Palestine cause. This meeting clearly reveals the serious role played by the Egyptian regime in implementing Zionist and imperialist designs in the region in the political and military fields.

It is not a coincidence that the Mubarak-Peres meeting takes place 1 day after the brutal Zionist aggression against the cities of Tyre and Sidon, and at a time when U.S. threats to launch an aggression against the Jamahiriyah are escalating. All indications show that the Egyptian regime, which is associated with imperialism and Zionism, represents an instrument for their designs which are aimed at aggression, expansion, and hegemony. Within this framework, the joint maneuvers between the Egyptian forces and the U.S. Navy were conducted in the Mediterranean.

Al-Thawrah says that Israel returned again to the African Continent through the Egyptian regime while Zionism and U.S. imperialism are seeking to enhance the course of deviation, treason, and capitulation, and generalize it in the region.

Al-Thawrah adds: The Egyptian Arab people have been aware of the seriousness of these realities from the beginning. Since they toppled Al-Sadat, they have been continuing their struggle to put an end to the Camp David regime and to destroy the shackles with which this regime has overburdened them. The continuous uprising experienced by the Egyptian masses is the clear expression that the Egyptian people reject any meeting or normalization of relations with the enemy. These people will continue to escalate their struggle to topple the Camp David regime and to liberate Arab Egypt from its shackles and from all traces of the Zionist aggression and its agents.

Tackling the same subject, *Al-Ba'th* views the attempt of some Arabs to forgive the Camp David regime in Egypt. The paper says: The Camp David parties look upon this attempt as an opportunity not to propose U.S. plans but to form a U.S. alliance in which Egypt — people and land — comes under Zionist trusteeship under which Egypt is expected to carry out orders without argument even if these orders are related to subjugating the Egyptian people themselves.

The paper adds: Mubarak received his guest and ally Peres after he had ordered the imprisonment of hundreds of Egyptians and this was admitted by the regime's minister of the interior. The statement released by Zionist enemy radio that Peres has not arrived in Cairo for the sake of the Tabah issue is confirmation of all opinions that the Camp David parties are on the verge of forming an alliance that is hostile to the Arabs and Arabism. Otherwise, how can we account for the fact that the Egyptian officials are repeating the same statements made by Yitzhaq Shamir on the issue of combatting terrorism? The fact that Israel considers the Lebanese and Palestinian resistance terrorism means that the Egyptian rulers are willing to take part in a joint U.S.-Israeli action against the Arab liberation movement on the pretext of combatting terrorism.

Al-Ba'th concludes: Therefore, the Alexandria meeting does not only represent an official Egyptian abandonment of the Tabah area but also an abandonment of Egypt's affiliation with the Arab nation and the Arab world. The Tabah issue was only the means to reach the objective specified by Zionism, especially since the agreement on international arbitration over Tabah does not mean the return of this part of Sinai to Egypt. Arbitration may take tens of years and during that period Egypt will have been totally removed from the Arab fold.

Dailies Discuss Israeli Raids on Lebanon

JN110909 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Press review]

[Text] *Al-Thawrah*'s commentary today dealt with the aims of the new barbaric aggression yesterday by the Zionist enemy's planes against the peaceful cities of Tyre and Sidon. The paper says that this aggression represents the highest degree of systematic state terrorism because it came after Israel has moved heaven and earth in its attempt to show its readiness to combat and put an end to terrorism. The victims of this aggression were children, women, and innocent people, and this is the ugliest form of terrorism, by whatever standards.

Nevertheless, the United States has not condemned this aggression and this stand falls within the framework of the imperialist-Zionist scheme against Lebanon with the aim of striking at the steps toward accord and understanding. It is not a coincidence that the new Israeli aggression against Sidon and Tyre occurred when the Lebanese national accord march has made a significant step forward, represented by the important decisions that resulted from the meeting of the Lebanese Government as a national dialogue committee.

This timing cannot be disregarded because it clearly reveals the seriousness of the Israeli attempts to obstruct the march of dialogue and accord in Lebanon, bring back chaos and anarchy to the fraternal state, and blackmail Lebanon to impose on it what Israel calls security arrangements. This is what the White House spokesman pointed out when he asked Lebanon to sign security agreements with Israel. This indicates that the United States had prior knowledge of the new Israeli aggression.

Al-Thawrah concludes: Such facts emphasize to all Lebanese that Israel is the primary enemy of Lebanon and its people and that driving away the Israeli occupation forces from the south and closing the loopholes against any Israeli intervention will fortify Lebanon against the Zionist danger that threatens its unity, Arab identity, and accord among its sons. It must be

emphasized here that this new Zionist aggression will not be able to weaken the Lebanese people who are determined to continue the march of accord and to support the national Lebanese resistance with the aim of escalating armed struggle in order to liberate the south from the Israeli occupation and achieve a national solution.

An *Al-Ba'th* editorial today deals with the same subject. The paper says: The new aggression against the innocent people of steadfast Sidon is a new Zionist crime expressing a real Zionist hatred of Arabs, be they children, women, or elderly people.

Al-Ba'th adds: Such an aggression is neither condemned by the U.S. side nor is it considered terrorism from the U.S. point of view while the Lebanese fighting against their enemies on their land and the Palestinians' fighting against the usurpers of their entire homeland is considered terrorism according to U.S. standards.

The paper adds: It must be emphasized that the complete U.S. bias toward the Zionist crimes is the cause of terrorism. The United States, with this bias, encourages the Zionist crimes. Does the United States want the one who has lost his homeland to be satisfied with a life of homelessness for the sake of Zionism and Zionists? And do the Zionists want those who were deprived oftheir land and homes to be protectors of Israel?

Al-Ba'th concludes: Despite the fact that all U.S. instruments of crime are in the hands of Zionism, the United States will not succeed in imposing its conditions on the Arabs because the Arab nation is not a renegade regime like that ruling in Egypt or Morocco. On the contrary, it has a history full of sacrifices and glorious victories.

Explosion in Aleppo; Counterfeit Dollars in Gulf

NC121207 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] According to reports available to us, a strong explosion rocked the town of Aleppo [Syria] late Tuesday night. Eight people were wounded in the blast, which took place near the railway station and close to the Ba'th Party headquarters. Gunfire was later heard in the area.

According to the same reports, Syrian special forces and intelligence men cordoned off the area and cut a number of roads linking Aleppo to its suburbs. They also stormed various houses, arrested 52 people, and seized both weapons and ammunition.

Meanwhile, according to other reports, large quantities of forged $100 bills have been smuggled into the Gulf states, particularly Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. These forged dollars have been smuggled via trucks that enter the Gulf region daily, carrying explosives and drugs to some Lebanese who have connections with the Islamic Jihad organization and the Islamic Al-Da'wah Party.

Vice President Khaddam Receives UN's Goulding

JN111030 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Marrack Goulding, UN undersecretary general for special political affairs, accompanied by his assistant Jean Claude-Aime, at 1130 today. Major General 'Adnan Tayyarah attended the meeting. Talks dealt with the situation in the region and the UN role in maintaining peace.

Goulding Meets Foreign Minister

JN111051 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Marrack Goulding, UN undersecretary general for special political affairs, this morning.

Attending the meeting were Dia'allah al-Fattal, assistant foreign minister; Ahmad Fathi al-Masri, director of the Organizations Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Jean Claude-Aime, Goulding's assistant.

During the meeting talks dealt with the UNIFIL mission and role in southern Lebanon. Dsicussion focussed in particular on the tense situation in southern Lebanon as a result of the continued Israeli occupation.

Peres Makes Statement on Return From Summit

TA121333 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1302 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Statement by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at the beginning of a news conference upon his return from the summit meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak; at Ben-Gurion Airport — live]

[Text] First of all, I am very happy that we have reached an agreement on the issue of Tabah, an issue that was a very serious obstacle on our path. I must thank the Egyptian and Israeli delegations who, with the help of the United States, allowed us to arrive at this agreement without which we would not have been able to make progress.

An Egyptian ambassador, Dr Basyuni, has been appointed to Israel, as had been agreed from the outset. The summit meeting itself was very intensive and included some 7 to 8 hours of talks with President Mubarak. I found him to be an open person, in control of the situation, optimistic about his country, and sincerely wanting to make progress in improving relations between our two countries, in promoting peace, and in solving the Palestinian problem.

In my opinion, our main problem was lack of time. Even 10 hours would not have been enough to deal with such a complex problem. Finally, toward the end of the summit meeting, we decided to present the picture of the situation as it really is. This picture shows some things are sufficiently ripe to put them in writing — and that is the joint communique. On some matters we agreed enough as to state them verbally — and that is what President Mubarak announced. And on some other things we reached a conceptual agreement, but we did not have time to formulate them in writing or verbally.

I would like to address myself to each one of these three types of issues. As for the ones we put in writing, you have seen the joint communique, although when we started the summit it was not yet clear whether a joint communique would be issued. However, a communique was issued through the common work of the delegations and their leaders. The communique indeed expresses the desire to promote peace, to put an end to the acts of hostility, to solve all the aspects of the Palestinian problem, and to enrich our bilateral relations.

As for the verbal announcement as delivered by President Mubarak, it speaks about the wish to open a peace conference with international participation. Regarding the nature, participants, procedures, and timing of the conference, we actually agreed to set up a preparatory committee that would prepare this conference.

The third part, which we did not have time to formulate, refers to the most difficult problem, that of the Palestinians. On this issue, we decided that the best way to solve the Palestinian problem is through a Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. I suppose that if we could have had a few more hours we would have managed to put this into writing. However, as I said, there was no time. We will continue this dialogue until we arrive at a formulation of this key issue as well.

All in all, we were greeted very cordially and warmly. I think both sides made a very serious effort to meet each other halfway, bearing in mind that both sides harbor the same ambitions, but each of the sides operates under different constrictions and has a different public behind it, and this fact cannot be ignored.

Contrary to what several Israeli papers published, this summit had reverberations in the Egyptian media, generous reverberations both on television and in the press. All in all, I think we are returning home with a feeling, as stated in the joint communique, that a new leaf has been turned, both in the sphere of the peace efforts and in the sphere of Israeli-Egyptian relations.

Holds News Conference

TA121440 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1307 GMT 12 Sep 86

[News conference held by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at Ben-Gurion Airport on his return from the summit meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak — live]

[Text] [Jerusalem Radio correspondent Razi Barqay] Mr Prime Minister, you talked about a preparatory committee that would prepare the international conference. I have two questions: First, is the term peace conference acceptable to all parts of the government? Second, what do we know about the preparatory committee; that is, when will it hold its first session? Will it be attended also by Americans or just by Israelis and Egyptians? Could you elaborate on this?

[Peres] Of course, everybody agreds on the question of a peace conference; there are no differences of opinion about it. The question is — and there is also an answer to it — whether international participation is designed to substitute for direct negotiations or not. The answer is: No. Direct negotiations will persist in the framework of a geographic committee, and those international participants who will attend the conference will have no power to decide or dictate.

As for the preparatory committee, we decided on the principle, but we have yet to work on the participants and the procedures. This is not an issue that can be solved overnight; I would like to remind you that the negotiations on Tabah lasted 18 months.

[Jerusalem television correspondent Dan Scemama] Mr Prime Minister, if I am not mistaken, the govenment's basic guidelines talk about international accompaniment. There is agreement on the latter, but now we are talking about an international peace conference. What is the difference between the two?

[Peres] The difference lies in the mistake you are making. The government's basic guidelines do not mention an international conference or anything else. There is an Israeli Government decision from the time of the Geneva conference about our agreement to holding an international conference. Upon my return from the United Nations last year I reported to the Knesset, which approved with an overwhelming majority the issue of international accompaniment.

[Dan Scemama] Then, what is the difference between interna-

tional accompaniment and an international conference?

[Peres] It depends on who is saying that; the difference depends on the speaker, rather that on the content.

[Razi Barqay] Mr Prime Minister, can we understand from your remarks on an international conference that you do not expect the Likud to give you any trouble regarding this linguistic term?

[Peres] It has been a long time since I played with the boy scouts. There will certainly be different opinions within the Likud; and if there are, we will argue.

[Razi Barqay] Did you speak with the vice prime minister during your visit to hear his reservations about the joint communique, about the agreement on a preparatory committee?

[Peres] There was no need for it because, in my opinion, I acted within the framework of the mandate put at my disposal.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, did you and the Egyptian president agree regarding the Palestinians who are supposed to participate in the negotiations?

[Peres] If we were to say that we have doubts and objections regarding the PLO, then we would say that Egypt has more doubts than objections — that is the difference.

[Unidentified IDF radio correspondent] Why was an international conference mentioned in the joint communique?

[Peres] The formulation regarding an international conference is connected with the wording of the second clause of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Since we did not have time to formulate this second clause, there was subsequently no room for formulating the first clause. However, so that it should not waste away, the Egyptian president proposed to make a verbal statement about it and I agreed.

[Indistinct question by unidentified correspondent]

[Peres] In contacts between representatives of both countries on all levels.

[Unidentified correspondent] I heard over Cairo radio a short time ago that President Mubarak said you and he would continue to keep in contact. Has a timetable been set for meetings, perhaps even for summit meetings?

[Peres] Do you mean when will I fly, aboard which flight, and at what time? If that is what you mean, then we did not. Also, nothing could have been set. You are asking me questions as if we had come from outer space. Contacts will be regular, as the need arises, and according to the issues at stake. We agreed on the principle of maintaining contacts, but we did not decide on their timing.

[Razi Barqay] Mr Prime Minister, allow me to pose two questions to you: First, did you invite President Mubarak to visit Israel and, if so, what was his reply? Second, Mubarak has been quoted as having agreed to not giving self-determination to the Palestinians. In other words, in his meeting with you Mubarak came out against the principle of self-determination for the Palestinians. Is this quote correct?

[Peres] Since the Sabbath is almost here, I will not answer the entire question.

[Unidentified correspondent in English] Mr Prime Minister, the Likud is diametrically opposed to an international Middle East peace conference. What kind of conference have you agreed to with President Mubarak as far as the guidelines are concerned, and secondly, are you not concerned about a possible Likud opposition to this kind of a conference?

[Peres in English] [passage indistinct] The government has consented on an international conference already back in 1973, and it was never changed. And as you know, all the governmental decisions are of a continuous character. The mandate is there, and then upon my return from the states a year ago, after the speech I delivered to the United Nations, the parliament has approved it. So, I'm acting on a very clear mandate.

We have met in Alexandria for 26 hours. We have covered a rather large ground of issues, of problems, of hopes. I have found President Mubarak in a very open-minded state, with a real desire for the continuation of the peace process and very optimistic about the development of Egypt itself. It was for me a refreshing experience with the president. [Words indistinct] friendly, sincere discussions. Furthermore, I think there was a meeting of minds to a very high degree on practically mot of the issues. Our problem was the shortage of time, and toward the end of our meeting, we did agree to present the situation asn as it really was when we winded up our negotiations. And the real terms were: A) That on some issues we have reached an agreement sufficient enough to put it in a joint communique, and that was published. Then we reached a reasonable degree of understanding [passage indistinct in which correspondent notes that Peres is repeating in English what he said in his opening statement] our meetings, our contacts, and hopefully we shall reach an agreement on that issue as well.

[Unidentified correspondent in English] Mr Prime Minister, on the subject of the committee to discuss the international peace conference, is there any indication at this point as to when and where the committee will begin work?

[Peres in English] No, I think the real achievement is in the agreement [words indistinct].

[Unidentified correspondent in English] Was the issue of Palestinian representation in future peace efforts the biggest stumbling block, and was there any movement on that issue?

[Peres in English] [Words indistinct] on all its aspects should be solved within a Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. I mean, the problem of representation stems not only from the Egyptian side or the Israeli side, but also from the PLO declarations itself. Like, for example, the truce they have announced and their agreement with Jordan, and the fact that the Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations were interrupted.

[Unidentified correspondent in English] Mr Prime Minister, two questions: Did President Mubarak say he would agree to meet the Israeli prime minister in Jerusalem either before or after the rotation? And secondly, we have heard about Tabah and the Palestinian issue, but what did President Mubarak say about the third condition for normalizing relations, that of Israel's continued involvement in Lebanon?

[Peres in English] I'm sorry you haven't been at the conference because you would probably raise those issues. In the conference we have had, neither of the issues were raised.

[Next question and part of Peres' answer indistinct] The parties concerned will negotiate in a bilateral manner, with an international participation, where the details of should be worked out by the preparatory committee. That should be the next step. [passage in French indistinct]

[Scemama] Mr Prime Minister, you met with President Mubarak at the summit, and at the beginning of next week you will meet with President Reagan. What will you ask the U.S. President to do in order to advance and develop this peace process in the region?

[Peres] First of all, why do you think I will ask anything? I think that the objective of my trip is to try and shape the next stage in the peace process, together with the United States. I think that the United States played a most important role in the agreements reached so far, from Camp David to Tabah. The dialogue between the United States and us is truly essential for the continuation of this process.

[Scemama] Are you expecting anything concrete in the United States?

[Peres] I do not understand. Isn't the political process concrete? Isn't an agreement something concrete? Let us say, for example, the Tabah agreement — isn't that something concrete? These are also very concrete things. If you ask whether I am going to ask for assistance, the answer is no.

Clause on Self-Determination Rejected

TA121451 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] A senior official in the prime minister's entourage has said Egypt wanted to include a clause in the joint communique stating that the solution to the Palestinian problem must be found through self-determination within the framework of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. Israel rejected the request, saying it was a PLO formulation.

Minister 'Ezer Weizman said the communique's weaknesses stem from Israel's internal politics. Mubarak, said 'Ezer Weizman, had expected more, and we could not give him what he wanted. It should be remembered that Peres' problem not only lies in Mubarak, but in the Likud as well.

Reaction to Peres-Mubarak Summit Reported

Papers Comment

TA120812 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 12 Sep 86

[From review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *Hatzofe*, under the headline "A Landmark, Not a Breakthrough," writes that there is a great importance in the very fact that the summit between Peres and Mubarak is taking place, because Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has not met an Israeli prime minister since he entered office. *Hatzofe* adds that the importance of the summit lies not in its short-term results, because there were no expectations in this direction to begin with. This meeting, which was made possible after an agreement was reached on the Tabah issue, is not a breakthrough but rather an important landmark in bilateral relations between the two countries, which have been characterized by a cold peace in the last few years. *Hatzofe* writes that the summit has not ended the differences of opinion, but it can revive Israeli-Egyptian relations.

Hamodi'a follows the same line, and under the headline "A Meeting Without Practical Value," the editor writes that a summit after 5 years is important for its own sake. *Hamodi'a* says that in the atmosphere of our region, which is one of war and blood, there is something comforting in the festive, warm, and friendly reception given to Mr Peres in Alexandria, and this can somewhat sweeten the bitter taste that the Egyptians forced upon us before the summit.

The Jerusalem Post examines the central issue that is apparently being discussed in Alexandria, which is the Palestinian issue. The newspaper recalls what Mr Peres said yesterday in Alexandria, that we do not want to rule over another people, saying that this is not the position of the Likud, headed by Shamir. The Likud-shaped autonomy plan is, according to *The Jerusalem Post*, an instrument for domination over the Palestinians. The newspaper ends by saying that the Egyptians may be wrong on everytyhing else, but they are right about the autonomy.

Palestinian Spokesmen Cited

TA120800 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Sep 86 p 3

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] The Peres-Mubarak summit drew a low-key reaction yesterday in the territories, as some Palestinian spokesmen expressed cautious optimism that the meeting would promote peace, while others expected little to emerge from the talks.

Supporters of Jordan generally welcomed the meeting. Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj said the summit was "necessary" and would be useful in furthering prospects for peace. He said Egypt's knowledge of the Palestinian issue makes it a suitable mediator, "and even more than that," between Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians. He said the summit would be "a seed for further talks."

'Uthman Halaq, editor of the East Jerusalem *Al-Nahar* newspaper, said he was "happy" that the meeting had come off and that he hoped it would be "a breakthrough on the road to a solution on the Palestinian side."

However, deposed Hebron Mayor al-Natshah and deposed Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa said the meeting's value could be judged only by its results.

More hard-line PLO supporters were critical of Egypt. Akram Haniyah, editor of the *Al-Sha'b* newspaper, said the summit was a departure for Mubarak, who since 1981 had been trying to freeze the peace with Israel and distance himself from the Camp David agreements to gain acceptance in the Arab world. Haniyah said Mubarak had buckled under U.s. pressure because Egypt needs U.s. assistance to meet its massive foreign debt. He said Egypt would give only lip service to the Palestinian cause, and that the summit poses a risk for Mubarak's rule.

Deposed Nablus Mayor Bassam al-Shak'ah condemned the summit as an Egyptian attempt to "breathe new life into the Camp David agreements."

The East Jerusalem *Al-Quds* newspaper said it hoped Egypt would insist on Israeli withdrawal from lebanon and the territories and this prove its desire to return to the Arab fold. *Al-'Awdah* said the summit was aimed at distracting world attention from possible Israeli and U.s. military action against Arab and PLO targets following the recent terror attacks abroad.

PLO supporters were sceptical the meeting would benefit the Palestinians. Gaza lawyer Fayiz Rahmah, who has been named to a proposed Jordanian-Palestinian peace talk delegation, said he was "very cool" about the summit.

He said there was only a "tiny chance" the meeting would produce results because of the absence of Jordan and the PLO from the discussions.

Rahmah added that Peres's imminent departure from office would hurt the prospect of implementing any agreement reached at the meeting. "If there is progress, there will not be the proper time to let it develop," he said.

"It's a step which could have been more fruitful a year ago."

Ziyad Abu Ziyad, editor of the Palestinian Hebrew-language *Gesher* newspaper, said he welcomes any peace moves, but in practice these efforts ignore the Palestinians and the PLO.

Indirect Political Talks Held With PLO

TA120941 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 12 Sep 86 pp 1,2

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Excerpt] For the last 1 and 1/2 months there have been contacts between high-level Israeli officials and the PLO via a third party. This has been learned by our correspondent.

In these contacts Israel has offered the PLO three options for initiating a political process with Israel. The first option refers to simultaneous, mutual recognition, according to which 'Arafat would personally state he recognizes UN Resolution 242, and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on his part would recognize the PLO and the Palestinians' right to self-determination. If the PLO does not accept this option the Israeli officials propose two other options that do not require immediate PLO recognition of Resolution 242, but rather only following a round of talks. According to the first of these two options 'Arafat would establish a Palestinian delegation for talks with an Israeli delegation, without the participation of a third party. Peres would not protest over the choice of participants, on the condition that they are not first rank PLO officials. According to the second of these options 'Arafat would choose his representatives with Jordan. To repeat, these last two options do not demand that the PLO immediately recognize Resolution 242, but only after a while.

The PLO, on its part, wanted to find out from these Israeli officials to what extent Prime Minister Peres stands behind these options. If the PLO receives a positive answer from the abovementioned third party, it will discuss the options in the meetings of the PLO institutions in Tunisia shortly.

On the eve of Peres' trip to Alexandria there was an attempt to bring about a secret Israeli-Palestinian meeting between senior officials, but it is not clear whether the meeting took place. [passage omitted]

Air Force Destroys 'Terrorist' Boat South of Sidon

TA121510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Israeli Air Force planes this afternoon attacked a boat used by terrorists south of Sidon. The boat was destroyed. This is reported by the IDF spokesman. All our planes returned safely to base.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the vessel was positioned on land, several hundred meters away from the water's edge. Signs showed that this vessel had been prepared for a terrorist attack against Israel.

Katyushas Hit Galilee 11 Sep; No Injuries Reported

TA120749 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0720 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] There has been another Katyusha attack on the Galilee. There were no injuries and no damage was caused. This morning it was reported that several 122-mm Katyusha rockets were fired at the Galilee yesterday afternoon. To repeat, there were no injuries and no damage was caused.

Rabin on U.S. Talks, USSR Mideast Role, Terrorism

TA120557 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says that U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State George

Shultz have agreed to Israel's request that it be granted special status parallel to that of NATO member. Rabin said that Israel was asking the United States to lease its certain types of military equipment, and if that request was granted, Israel could expect a significant lessening of its financial burden.

Speaking last night to the conservative Heritage Foundation in Washington the defense minister said the Soviet Union has been pouring an unbelievable amount of weaponry into Syria. More details from reporter Connie Lonn:

[Begin recording] [Lonn] Defense Minister Rabin lashed out at the Soviet Union, calling it a prime force for destabilizing the nations in the Middle East. He said Israel would never participate in an international conference with the Soviets unless they first establish diplomatic relations and allow Soviet Jews to emigrate. Rabin also accused the Soviet Union of drowning the Middle East in sophisticated weapons.

[Rabin] The Soviet Union's role is in encouraging the radical Arab countries. The amount of arms that the Soviet Union has shipped to Syria is really unbelievable, unbelievable. Syria gets quantitatively and qualitatively better armament, better military hardware, than any one of the communist countries in Europe. Whenever a new weapon is shipped out of the limits of the Soviet Union, it is first shipped to Syria, then to Libya and only then to the so-called socialist Soviet republics.

[Lonn] On a related topic the defense minister claimed Israel is in a better position to defend itself against terrorists than many other countries because it knows it is in a constant state of war. He said it is impossible to hijack an El Al airline, although he acknowledged the weak point is the time spent at the airport chek-in counter, and he vowed Israel will never fail to intercept a suspected boatfull of terrorists, no matter how far they are from Israel's shores. [end recording]

Air Force Opposes U.S. Suggestions on Lavi

TA111305 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Excerpt] The U.S. Administration is planning to take a thorough approach toward suggesting an alternative to the Lavi, based on the installation of the Lavi's avionics systems on a U.S. combat aircraft. This was the impression gleaned by members of the special Israeli team who returned from talks on alternatives to the Lavi a few days ago. The team was headed by a senior Air force officer.

Such a solution is unacceptable to the Israeli Air Force, and apparently also to the defense minister. The concept in the Air Force is that should the Americans suggest installing the Lavi systems on a U.S. aircraft, the Air Force will explain that the purchase of a U.S. aircraft such as the F-16, as it is, would be preferable. [passage omitted]

Spanish Foreign Minister Says Syria Arming Out of Fear

TA111430 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Benny Morris]

[Text] Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, the visiting Spanish foreign minister, believes that Syria "feels threatened" by Israel and that Syria's arms build-up, usually defined by Damascus as a quest for "strategic parity," is geared to meeting this threat.

This, at least, was the impression apparently gathered by Ordonez from his meetings in Damascus a fortnight ago with the Syrian leadership, including President Hafiz Al-asad. "The build-up is directed to their defence. They tried to convey this. I felt that they were conveying their real feelings," Ordonez said in an interview yesterday in Jerusalem.

Ordonez, apparently, suggested to the Syrians that Israel feels threatened by the Syrian military build-up. "Maybe the mutual fear creates a vicious circle of violence. This needs dialogue," he said.

Ordonez conveyed these impressions from his talks in Syria to Prime Minister Peres and Foreign Minister Shamir in his meetings with them in Jerusalem.

Ordonez also discussed with the Syrians the problem of international terrorism, "about which Spain feels very strongly." The Syrians "said that they condemn very strongly terrorism, except with regard to inside the occupied territories. They made an exception of the territories."

The Syrians also told Ordonez that they too were suffering from terrorism and were "unable to control all the terrorists within Syria and in Lebanon. They say they are victims (of terrorism)."

Ordonez said that the Syrian leaders "accept the idea of international dialogue" about the terrorist problem, but did not elaborate.

Ordonez said that Spain has made some proposals, in EEC forums, to combat terrorism and at the moment there is "a high level of cooperation (in this matter) with France."

Ordonez arrived on Tuesday from a two-day visit to Cairo, where his hosts impressed him as being "committed to the peace process."

I asked the foreign minister whether the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and Spain nine months ago and his visit here, the first ever by a Spanish minister, would prompt a change in Spanish policy on the Middle East conflict and on the Palestinian problem.

Spain's views on the Middle East and the Palestinians, he said, remain unchanged "and conform, more or less, with the (EEC) Venice Declaration" (of 1980, which provides for PLO association with peace negotiations, endorses the Palestinians' right to self-determination, calls for an end to the Israeli occupation of the territories and deems the new settlements illegal and obsta-

cles to peace).

Ordonez added that he did not think that the establishment of relations and the subsequent bilateral contacts would change Spanish policy. "The establishment of relations, rather, has made Spain more useful to everybody, and able to help (along the peace process)." Ordonez said that Spain envisages such a role "either as part of the EEC or separately (and individually)." The newly established ties, he summarizes, won't change Spain's policies, only its position in relation to the process.

Speaking of the establishment of relations, Ordonez distinguished between the relations between Spain and the Jewish people and Spain and Israel.

Regarding the ties between the two states, the foreign minister said that these had removed "an historical anachronism, an asymmetry. This, leaving aside differences in political views. We are very interested in improving, enhancing relations between the two states and their peoples."

As to the historical links between Spain and the Jewish people, Ordonez briefly mentioned "misunderstandings" and "living together" but did not relate to the view expressed by some that the establishment of relations in some way historically closed a circle that began with the expulsion of Spain's Jews in 1492.

The major outstanding bilateral problem between Israel and Spain remains the question of EEC quotas for Israeli agricultural exports to western Europe. Because the two countries produce for export some major identical items — citrus fruit — Spain has been blocking agreement on tariff-free Israeli agricultural exports to the EEC.

Ordonez said that Spain views the problem within the wider context of its own problems with France over agriculturap production. Spain, feels Ordonez, is the "main sufferer from the EEC Mediterranean (exports) policy. It is difficult to explain to the Spanish people why Spain must suffer."

But it is a "technical problem" said Ordonez, and was hopeful that in the coming weeks a solution would be found to Israel's satisfaction.

African Countries Pose Conditions for Relations

TA121037 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by correspondent in Britain Dalya Sharon]

[Text] London (Exclusive for DAVAR) — Nigeria and other African countries will resume diplomatic relations with Israel if the latter accepts several conditions, including ending arms sales to South Africa and canceling licences for manufacturing weapons in South Africa. This has been reported by sources in Africa. South Africa has the licence to produce the Uzi submachine gun, and last June it attacked a port in Angola with Israeli-made "Scorpion" missiles.

Cameroon has agreed to resume relations with Israel on condition that Israel participate in sanctions imposed by EEC countries on South Africa, among them a ban on the sale of military equipment.

Trade With Egypt Down in First Half of 86

TA120911 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Sep 86 p 3

[Report by economic correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] Israeli exports to Egypt in the first half of 1986 totalled $3 million. By comparison, Israel's total exports last month stood at about $450m.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics [CBS], Israel last year sold $7.8m. worth of goods to Egypt, the lowest level of exports since the two countries established ties.

Crude oil accounts for most of Israel's imports from Egypt. Israel has had long-term contracts for the purchase of Egyptian oil since 1979, but the exact amount of il involved has not been made public. Non-oil imports from Egypt in the first half of 1986 totalled $700,000, the highest figure since the two countries began trade.

The CBS figures show that there is room for expanding agricultural exports to Egypt. From a slow start in 1979 and 1980, sales of such goods rose to some $12m. in 1981 and peaked at $25m. in 1982.

The war in Lebanon signalled a downturn in trade. Since 1982 exports to Egypt decreased steadily, dropping to some $14 million in 1984 and to $7.8m. a year later.

Ministerial Committee Approves Capital Market Reforms

TA100732 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Sep 86 p 9

[Report by economics corespondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] In a surprise move, Finance Minister Moshe Nisim yesterday won approval from a special ministerial panel for a major shake-up of the capital markets, aimed at paring back the government's role.

The committee had expected to discuss the recommendations of the Bejski Commission at yesterday's meeting. Instead, they came away approving a wide-ranging overhaul of financial markets outlined in a detailed proposal written up by the Treasury.

Nisim promised the returns would be executed gradually, since the government is still constrained by its financial needs. He added that the proposals would be open to public debate and that the bodies that will be affected by the changes will be consulted.

The proposals involve changes in nine major areas where the government plays a major role in the capital market:

— The amount of funds that the government will be permitted to raise in the capital market will be limited to only the sum

needed to finance its deficit and the refinancing of the internal debt. The Treasury in the past has raised funds in excess of that.

— Fundraising by the government will no longer be conducted on privileged terms. Institutional investors and financial bodies will no longer be forced to invest most of their money in government securities and the use of tax exemptions to encourage the purchase of government bonds will be sharply cut back. This will enable private firms and investors to compete with the government for the public's savings.

— The weight of tradeable government bonds will be increased, and the government will gradually stop selling special non-tradable bonds to cover for saving schemes.

— The Treasury will also gradually reduce its reliance on indexed bonds, bringing with it an increase in the portion of un-linked bonds that yield a nominal rate of interest. In the first stage this change will cover only short-term bonds, but it will gradually be extended to long-term ones.

— The government will cease functioning as an intermediary between savers and investors. Private companies will be able to raise capital directly, either by issuing bonds or borrowing from financial institutions. At the same time the Treasury said it would reconsider the policy regarding fund-raising abroad by private firms.

— Interest-rate differences paid by different users of government credits will be narrowed sharply, leading, the Treasury said, to a large reduction in the administrative breakdown of the capital market.

Interest rates will be set by market forces, and there will be a marked decrease in discriminatory tax practices in the capital market, which, the Treasury said, would entail examining the tax rules applying to the capital market.

— The government will encourage competition among companies and financial institutions operating in the capital market. The Treasury said this would require an investigation into the degree of control financial bodies will exercise on the market and the scope of their operations.

— Institutional and legal arrangements will be set up adapted to the proposed changes. Greater powers will be given to supervisory bodies to prevent conflicts of interest and to protect investors.

— Investments will be encouraged through grants and tax benefits, not through directed subsidized credits. In the longer term, the government will intervene to encourage private investments only in exceptional cases, out of social or national considerations.

Nisim said at yesterday's meeting that the long-term policy of the government would be directed towards reshaping the capital market to make its structure and operation similar to those of Western countries. "The capital market must be dominated by market forces and not by administrative measures," he said.

Nisim noted that the large reduction in the government deficit in the last year presents a suitable background for the implementation of the planned reform.

KAKH Member Receives Prison Sentence

TA111339 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The Jerusalem District Court has sentenced Craig Leitner, a KAKH member, to 2 and 1/2 years in jail. He was found guilty of shooting at an Arab bus near Ramallah, setting fire to Arab vehicles in Hebron, and plotting to take over Arab property in Jerusalem.

Our correspondent on legal affairs Gil'ad Sher notes that as soon as Leitner was arrested with his friends at the time, he admitted all the crimes attributed to him. A deal was made with him according to which he was to have given evidence against his friends in return for not having to stand trial. However, he fled from Israel and the State of Israel requested his extradition. In the end, he was not extradited but returned of his own free will as part of a second appeal deal made with him.

TANJUG on Summit's Concluding Policy Statements

U.S. Libyan Raid

LD071447 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0315 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: The Mediterranean" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government of non-aligned at their eighth summit expressed grave concern over the escalation and aggravation of the situation in the Mediterranean. Calling for the transformation of the Mediterranean area into a region of peace, security and cooperation the non-aligned demanded an end to repeated military exercises and other demonstrations of military powers by great powers in the area assessing them as a form of pressure against the non-aligned countries of the region.

The eighth summit of the non-aligned in its final declaration expressed deep concern over recent developments in the Mediterranean resulting from repeated United States' aggressions and provocations against Libya which seriously endanger peace and security in the area. The non-aligned strongly condemned April 1986 U.S. aggression against Libya and called on the U.S. to desist from undertaking such aggressive acts and reiterated their full support for and solidarity with Libya.

The non-aligned gave full support to the initiative of the Mediterranean non-aligned countries to hold a ministerial conference in Yugoslavia this year or at the beginning of next.

U.S. Angolan Policy

LD071607 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0424 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Nonaligned - Southern Africa" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — At the eighth summit in Harare, as expected, the non-aligned devoted special attention to the crisis situation in southern Africa, as is well illustrated by the fact that as many as 50 items of the summit final document deal with conditions in the restive region.

The movement of non-aligned countries once again reiterated its position that South Africa's policy of apartheid poses a threat to peace and security not only in the region but in the world as a whole.

In Harare, the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries sharply condemned acts of state terrorism and aggression pursued by South Africa against "front-line" and other independent countries in southern Africa, with the aim of destabilizing them.

The non-aligned upheld the conclusions of the summit of "front-line" countries held in Harare in July this year, including the summit call for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa.

The eighth non-aligned summit declaration also condemns the racist Pretoria regime for the continued military occupation of Angolan territory and repeated acts of aggression against that country. In this context, the non-aligned reiterate their support to the positions on the United States interference in Angola's internal affairs contained in the declaration adopted by the latest summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

The Harare declaration also sharply condemns the United States Government for assisting the UNITA armed bandits in Angola and their leader Jonas Savimbi, and for continuing to pursue the policy of "constructive engagement" and linkage of independence for Namibia with the question of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The declaration welcomes the Angolan Government's political will and diplomatic flexibility in the search of a peaceful solution to the situation in southern Africa, mainly through the platform for comprehensive negotiations it submitted to U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar on November 17, 1984. Stressing that apartheid has rightly been declared a crime against humanity, and that the Pretoria regime continues repeatedly to violate international law, the non-aligned underscore the need for the international community immediately to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria. They call on the U.N. Security Council without postponement to adopt and impose the sanctions in accordance with the U.N. Charter.

The final document of the eighth non-aligned summit expresses solidarity with and support to the Southern African development coordination conference (SADCC), founded six years ago with the aim of helping reduce the dependence of countries in southern Africa on the Republic of South Africa.

European Arms Control

LD071220 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0215 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Europe" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The non-aligned at their eighth summit in Harare welcomed the resumption of the discussions between USSR and USA on the reduction or elimination of medium range nuclear missiles deployed on the European Continent. They assessed that, if successful, these negotiations could constitute a historical turn in arresting the nuclear arms race and possibly reversing it.

The heads of state or government also expressed the hope that the forthcoming Vienna session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) would reaffirm and strengthen the positive trends initiated by the Helsinki Conference. They noted that the non-aligned and neutral countries of Europe play an important and constructive role in the relaxation of East-West tension. This role is complementary to the global efforts of the Non-Aligned Movement and constitute concrete implementation of the principles and policies of non-alignment in Europe - say the non-aligned in their final summit declaration.

As Europe is the continent with the highest concentration of military arsenals and the most marked division of states into rival blocks the heads of state or government of the non-aligned welcomed the efforts for the relaxation of tension in Europe. At the same time they stressed the close inter-dependence between the security of Europe and the security of the Mediterranean and the fact that confidence building measures in Europe should be extended to cover the Mediterranean region.

'Grave Concern' Over Mideast

LD071400 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0247 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: The Situation in the Middle East" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — The nonaligned expressed grave concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East caused by Israel's continued practise of agressive and expansionist policies in the region, which pose a grave threat to international peace and security.

In the final declaration of the eighth summit of the non-aligned countries in Harare active solidarity and support was given to Arab countries which are victims of Israeli aggression and to the just struggle of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), its sole and legitimate representative, for the restoration of its usurped national rights and the recovery of the occupied territories.

The non-aligned reaffirmed that the question of Palestine is at the heart of the Middle East crisis and the root cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East can only be based on Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and the restoration of all inalienable rights of Palestinian people including the right to return to their homeland and the right to establish their own independent and sovereign state on their national territory.

The nonaligned called for a convening of an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the UN with the participation of all interested parties to solve the crisis in this region.

Iran-Iraq War

LD071412 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0257 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Iran-Iraq Conflict" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — The heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries at their summit meeting in Harare expressed profound regret at the "initiation and continuation of hostilities" between Iran and Iraq, which are important members of the movement of the non-aligned countries. They appealed once more to Iran and Iraq to cease hostilities forthwith in order to avoid further loss of life and damage to property. In their final declaration in Harare the heads of state or government once again pledged themselves to exert every effort to facilitate a speedy end of this tragic conflict.

Afghanistan Settlement

LD071419 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0303 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: South West Asia (Afghanistan)" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6 September (TANJUG) — The heads of state and governments of non-aligned countries at their eight summit in Harare noted with grave concern the dangerous situation and consequences for peace and stability in the region of South-West Asia. In this context they — in the final declaration of the eighth summit — view the situation in Afghanistan with particular concern.

They made an urgent call for a political settlement in that country on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference.

To this end, they urged all concerned to work toward such a settlement, which would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from outside interference and which would enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes.

Support for PLO

LD071217 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0212 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: The Question of Palestine" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The non-aligned as a whole had undertaken to give its support to the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the liberation of their homeland and the recovery of their inalienable national rights. This was stated in the final declaration of the eighth summit of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The heads of state or government stressed that a comprehensive just and durable solution to the situation in the Middle east cannot be achieved without the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem. The non-aligned give full support to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homes, the right to self-determination without external interference and the right to national independence and the right to establish a sovereign independent state in Palestine, in comformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions.

The non-alignment movement reaffirmed its firm support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The movement affirmed

the right of the PLO to participate on an equal footing in all conferences including the possible international conference on the Middle East.

'Occupation Forces' In Lebanon
LD071211 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0205 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Lebanon" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government at the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit expressed grave concern at the dangerous situation that continues to confront Lebanon. They reaffirmed previous resolutions adopted in this respect by non-aligned countries, particularly those adopted at the seventh summit conference. The non-aligned called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territories and for deployment of UNIFIL and the Lebanese Army up to the internationally recognized boundaries of Lebanon.

The eighth summit of the non-aligned in its final declaration condemned the Israeli aggression of Lebanon and the continued Israeli occupation of parts of that country. The heads of state or government urged the United Nations to ensure the protection of the civilian population including the Palestinian refugees who live under Israeli occupation. At the same time they sharply condemned the inhuman practices of the occupation forces in Lebanon.

'Terrorism' and 'Legitimate Struggle'
LD071554 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0328 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: International Terrorism" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government of the non-aligned states are deeply perturbed by the world wide escalation of acts of terrorism including state terrorism, in all its forms, which endanger or take innocent human lives, jeopardize fundamental freedoms and have an increasingly deleterious effect on international relations and may endanger the very territorial integrity and security of states.

In the final declaration of the eighth summit the non-aligned in Harare they condemned all terrorist activities, whether committed by individuals, groups or states and called on all states to fulfill their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other states or acquiescing in activities within their territories towards the commission of such acts.

They, however, emphasized that the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial and racist regimes and all forms of foreign domination and occupation, and of their national liberation movements can in no way be considered or equated with terrorism. In particular liberation movements of South Africa, Namibia and Palestine were mentioned in this context.

Saharan Issues
LD071345 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0243 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Document: Western Sahara" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — The Non-Aligned Movement expressed deep concern over the continuing conflict in Western Sahara and called for all effort to be made to find a peaceful settlement to this conflict. At their eighth summit meeting, in their final document, the non-aligned called on Morocco and the Polisario Front to hold direct negotiations with a view to reach a ceasefire and create the necessary conditions for a just and peaceful referendum in the territory free from any administrative or military pressure and conducted under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

Israeli Attack on Iraqi Reactor
LD071415 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0259 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Israeli Aggression on Iraqi Nuclear Installations" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries — at their eighth summit meeting in Harare — condemned Israel for its armed aggression against Iraqi nuclear installations, which are subject to the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), as a violation of the IAEA system of safeguards and the inalienable right of peoples to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

The non-aligned countries request the Security Council to take effective measures to ensure Israel refrains from strikes or threats to nuclear installations in Iraq or elsewhere including installations subject to the safeguards of IAEA. The non-aligned, therefore, reguested IAEA to seek additional measures to effectively ensure that Israel undertakes not to strike or threaten peaceful nuclear installations in Iraq or elsewhere in contravention of the UN Charter and in violation of the IAEA safeguard system.

Support for Cyprus
LD071226 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0218 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Cyprus" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6 September (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government at their eighth summit reiterated their full solidarity with and support for the people and government of Cyprus and reaffirmed their support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonaligned status of the Republic. They also expressed their deep concern over the fact that part of the Republic of Cyprus continues to be under foreign occupation and demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces as an essential basis for the solution of the Cyprus problem. The

proposal of the president of the Republic of Cyprus for the total demilitarization of Cyprus was welcomed.

The non-aligned at their eighth summit deplored the unilateral declaration of independence made by the Turkish Cypriot leadership, as legally invalid and called for its withdrawal. The heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries gave full support to the efforts of secretary general of the UN and demanded an immediate and unconditional implementation of all resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and General Assembly of the UN [words indistinct]

RSA 'Occupation' of Namibia

LD071137 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0157 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Document: Namibia" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The Non-Aligned Movement strongly condemned the racist South African regime for its continued illegal, colonial and brutal occupation of Namibia in flagrant violation of the resolutions of the UN Security Council, General Assembly, OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement and other international organisations. At their eighth summit meeting in Harare the non-aligned declared that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia is an act of aggression against the Namibian people. According to the final declaration of the eighth summit the nonaligned will give full support to the struggle of Namibian people under its sole, authentic and legitimate representative South-West Africa People's organisation (SWAPO). This support will be political, moral and material - the non-aligned said.

Chadian National Reconciliation

LD071355 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0245 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Chad" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — The Non-Aligned Movement gave its full support to the endeavors of the Organisation of African Unity and the efforts of some countries to achieve national reconciliation and the establishment of a lasting peace which respects the independence and territorial integrity of Chad without foreign interference. In the final document of their summit meeting in Harare the non-aligned urged the international community to contribute to the national reconstruction of Chad.

Madagascar's Unity

LD071337 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0238 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Malagasy Islands" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — Regarding the Malagasy Islands — Glorieses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India — the heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries at their eighth summit in Harare reaffirmed the vital need to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. In their final declaration from Harare they strongly urged all the parties concerned to begin negotiations without delay in accordance with the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations, the movement of non-aligned and the organisation of African unity.

Military Presence in Indian Ocean

LD071238 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0227 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — The non-aligned are going to continue their efforts to achieve the goals contained in the declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. In their final declaration at the eighth summit in Harare the non-aligned reiterated their conviction that presence in the Indian Ocean area of any manifestation of great power military presence, foreign bases, military installations, logistical supply facilities, nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction conceived in the context of great power rivalries consitutes a flagrant violation of the declaration of Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries viewed with alarm and great concern the continuous escalation of great power military presence in the Indian Ocean area against the express wishes of the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean and other non-aligned countries. They emphasized that these activities endangered the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the states of the region.

The non-aligned called upon all permanent members of the UN Security Council to fully and actively participate at the conference on the Indian Ocean to be held in Colombo not later than 1988.

Mauritius and Diego Garcia

LD071328 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0232 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Mauritian Sovereignty Over Diego Garcia" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6 September (TANJUG) — The Non-Aligned Movement fully supported Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos archipelago, including Diego Garcia, which was detached from the territory of Mauritius by the former colonial power in 1965 in violation of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514, and 2066. In their final document at the eighth summit conference in Harare the non-aligned called for an early return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius as the establishment of the military base at Diego Garcia has endagered the sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of Mauritus and other states.

Status of Comoran Island Mayotte

LD071342 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0240 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Mayotte" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — The Non-Aligned Movement reaffirmed that the Comorian Island of Mayotte, which is still under French occupation, is an integral part of the sovereign territory of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros. In the final declaration of their eighth summit in Harare the non-aligned expressed regret that the French Government, despite its repeated promises had thus far not taken a single step or initiative that could lead to any acceptable solution to the problem of the Comorian island of Mayotte. The non-aligned called on the Government of France to respect the just claim of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros to the Comorian Island of Mayotte.

'Threat' of Divided Korea

LD071234 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0225 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Korea" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — The non-aligned noted with concern that, inspite of the Korean people's aspirations for the peaceful reunification of their homeland, Korea remains divided and this poses a potential threat to peace. At their eighth summit in Harare the non-aligned in their final declaration welcomed with satisfaction the attitude of the Korean people in their efforts to reunify their homeland peacefully and to bring this about without any foreign interference, by means of dialogue and consultation between the north and south.

The heads of state or government expressed the hope that the fulfilment of the Korean people's desire for peaceful reunification would be enhanced by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area.

Southeast Asia Conflict

LD071403 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0252 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: South-East Asia (Kampuchea)" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — In their final declaration from the eighth summit in Harare the heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries expressed grave concern over the continuing conflict in the region of Southeast Asia. They warmed that there was a real danger that tensions in and around Kampuchea could spill over a wider area.

At the same time, they reaffirmed the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion and expressed the hope that, through a process of negotiation and mutual understanding a durable peace and stability would be established as well as the elimination of involvement and threats of intervention by outside powers.

New Caledonian Independence

LD071409 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0255 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: New Caledonia" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — In the final declaration of the eighth summit of the non-aligned countries their heads of state or government declared their support for the self-determination and early transition to independence of New Caledonia in accordance with the rights and aspirations of the indigenous people and in a manner which guarantees the rights and interests of all its inhabitants.

Delegation to UN, West

LD071549 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0629 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Decision on Delegations" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 7 (TANJUG) — Participants of the Eighth Non-aligned Summit in Harare will send a delegation of foreign ministers to the special United Nations General Assembly session on Namibia in New York later this month.

Announcing the decision, Zimbabwean Prime Minister and Movement Chairman Robert Mugabe said that under a decision of the Political Committee the delegation will consist of ministers of Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Sao Tome, Tanzania and Zambia, India, Yemen's People Democratic Republic, Sri Lanka, Argentina, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Cyprus and Yugoslavia.

Mugabe also made known the summit decision for a ministerial level delegation to visit London, Bonn, Tokyo and Washington to exert pressure on the respective governments to accept the implementation of sanctions against the racist South African regime.

UNESCO Withdrawals

LD071116 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0140 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: UNESCO" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The movement of non-aligned countries reaffirmed its full support for the goals and objectives of UNESCO and its role as the predominant and most appropriate universal forum for international cooperation in the fields of education, science, culture and information. In the final declaration of the eighth summit of the non-aligned the heads of state or government addressed an urgent call to states that have withdrawn from UNESCO to reconsider their decision as their action constituted a withdrawal from multilateral cooperation and democratic functioning within the framework of international organizations and thus posed a threat to the entire United

Nations system.

Colonial 'Exploitation'
LD071124 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0146 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Implementation of Granting Independence to Colonial Countries" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries at their eighth summit in Harare noted that the colonial powers continued to obstruct and impede the struggle for the complete elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations. In their final summit declaration they condemned the increasing exploitation of the human and natural resources of colonial territories by colonial powers and transnational corporations as well as the use of some of them for military purposes, including the stockpiling of nuclear weapons. this, says the Harare declaration, not only represents a serious impediment to the exercise of their inalienable right to self determination and independence but also constitutes a threat to their security and that of independent neighbouring states.

The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries expressed conviction that as long as cases of colonialism such as Namibia, New Caledonia, Puerto Rico, the Malvinas Island, Micronesia and other dependent territories continued, the notorious system of colonialism would not be overcome.

Transnational Corporations
LD071547 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0419 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Other Economic Problems" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The non-aligned singled out in the 8th summit economic declaration adopted today the problem of the activities of transnational corporations. The member-countries noted with regret that the finalization of a code of conduct to regulate the activities of the transnational corporations has been continuously delayed and urged its early conclusion.

In several paragraphs in the economic declaration the non-aligned call for a most humane approach to the fundamental problems of man, family and individual communities and urge international assistance to solve them. In this context, it was agreed to have 1987 accepted by the United Nations as the international year of shelter for the homeless. Also, assistance has been urged for women, in particular for women in rural areas.

The non-aligned especially pointed out the need to improve the deteriorating living conditions of the Palestinian people on the occupied territories.

Also, an extensive action programme regarding economic cooperation among the non-aligned countries is put forth in the declaration annex. The action programme is assessed in the declaration as a solid basis for further accelerating cooperation in this specific area as well as in general.

International Economic Order
LD071503 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0336 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Establishment of New International Economic Order" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — Heads of state or government of non-aligned countries point up in the 8th summit economic declaration adopted today to the increasing interdependence in world economy. They called on the developed and the developing countries to enter serious negotiations to reach lasting solutions to the problems facing world economy today.

The non-aligned believe it is essential to launch negotiations on the establishment of a new international economic order and regret that there had been no significant progress in the implementation of the United Nations resolutions on the matter.

The eighth summit noted with regret that the objectives of the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade remained unfulfilled. For this reason the declaration calls for appropriate actions and initiatives to be taken within the United Nations and other international organizations on issues of vital concern to the developing countries.

With a view to enhancing economic cooperation among the non-aligned countries and strengthening their position in the North-South dialogue, a standing ministerial committee for economic cooperation of the developing countries was set up at the eighth summit. The committee comprises 22 member-countries and three developing countries with observer status in the movement.

International Economics
LD071501 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0332 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Assessment of World Economic Situation" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The economic declaration the non-aligned eighth summit adopted today stresses that non-aligned countries state or government heads are deeply concerned over the deterioration of international economic relations. The declaration states that the crisis of the world economic system is not merely a cyclic phenomena, but also a manifestation of deep structural disparities, which mostly affect developing countries.

The economic declaration criticizes the policy pursued by developed countries and their failure to do anything that would contribute to the growth of the production in the under developed part of the world. The declaration states the concern over the rapid drop of prices of raw materials which developing countries export, assessing that this leads to a further deterioration in the

terms of trade and increases protectionist barriers.

The non-aligned state that the rates of economic growth are either stagnant or declining in relation to targets set in the document on the international development strategy.

The declaration stresses that the question of debts has acquired grave international dimensions. Debts seriously imperial the stability of many developing countries. The economic situation is particularly difficult in Africa, the declaration underlines.

Economic Situation

LD071543 Belgrade TANJUG in English
07412 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Reform of International Monetary and Financial System" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — In the economic declaration adopted by the Eighth Non-aligned Summit today, the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries call for an effective reform of the international monetary and financial system, assessing it as a prerequisite of better and broader international cooperation. In this context, they stress the need for the early convening of the international conference on money and finance for development, proposed by the Delhi non-aligned summit.

The critical economic situation in developing countries, as set out in the Harare economic declaration, is in substantial measure due to the inadequate transfer of resources for development.

The declining prices of raw materials, including petroleum, have raised the profits of developed countries by over 100 billion dollars, as estimated. At the same time, developing countries paid 54 billion dollars in loan interest in 1985 alone. In that same year, the net outflow of capital from developing countries in the form of foreign investment profits stood at 13 billion dollars.

At the same time, however, the transfer of capital from developed countries to developing continued to decline and in 1985 stood at a bare 13 billion dollars in credits and loans.

The declaration sets out that the basic goal of the United Nations third development decade has remained unfulfilled, the goal being that developed countries set aside 0.7 percent of the gross national product for international development aid.

In the declaration, the non-aligned urge that the transfer of resources from developed countries to developing be placed on a far stabler and long-term basis.

Debt Problem, IMF Strictures

LD071533 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0342 GMT 7 Sep 86

["External Debt Crisis" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — At the eighth summit in Harare, the non-aligned expressed their deep concern for the highly serious consequences the external debt crisis has for the development of non-aligned and other developing countries.

The economic declaration adopted by the Eighth Non-aligned Summit today upholds the conclusions of the non-aligned ministerial conference held in Luanda in August 1985, and the ministerial meeting of the non-aligned coordination bureau held in New Delhi in April this year.

The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries expressed their concern that, despite the international recognition of the seriousness of the external debt crisis, the international community had not yet taken the necessary measures through political engagement to stimulate a lasting solution to this problem.

In view of the fact that the financial obligations undertaken by developing countries with creditors from developed countries and multilateral financial institutions have become unbearable, the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries warned that, unless urgent solutions were found by the international community, these obligations could adversely affect the capacities of debtor-countries' economies.

The declaration criticizes the policies of the International Monetary Fund and other multilateral financial institutions, and reaffirms the inalienable right of all states freely to decide their economic system, regulate their economic activities, and autonomously take decisions on the policies they deem suitable for countering the external debt crisis.

Unfavorable World Trade

LD071537 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0347 GMT 7 Sep 86

["International Trade" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — In the section on international trade and raw materials of the economic declaration the Eighth Non-aligned Summit adopted today, a deep concern is stated over the extremely unfavourable consequences of the world economic crisis on developing countries.

The declaration notes that the developing countries' share in world trade has dropped, while the prices of commodities exported by developing countries continue to decline, aggravating further the developing countries general economic situation. Despite the international accord no progress has been achieved in improving the situation in international trade to the advantage of developing countries.

In the declaration the non-aligned urge that the new round of negotiations on trade preserve and strengthen multilateral trade system in order to promote development, growth and diversification of developing countries trade, ensure bigger earnings from exports and a more favourable treatment for developing countries commodities.

A full accord on the targets of the new round of negotiations should be achieved as soon as possible, within three years at the most. In this, GATT rules on differential and more favourable treatment in trade should be taken as a starting point in these talks.

The non-aligned demand full liberalization in trade of agricultural products, as well as a halt to unfair competition due to subsidized exports by developed countries. The declaration says that the developed countries should not use food products as instruments of the policy of pressure on the under developed.

Nonaggression Declaration

LD071452 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0322 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Non-Aggression" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries expressed full support for adopting a universal declaration on non-use of force in international relations and pledge themselves to work towards that end in the United Nations special committee on enhancement of the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in international relations. In their final declaration at the eighth summit in Harare they pledge themselves to work during the forty-first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in order to expedite the work of the special committee along the aforementioned lines.

Strengthening Solidarity

LD071456 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0325 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Strengthening of Collective Action" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The non-aligned in their final declaration of the eighth summit in Harare stressed the need for collective action in order to strengthen solidarity and mutual assistance among non-aligned countries faced with threats of aggression against their sovereignty, independence, development and security.

Heads of state or government of the non-aligned stressed the historic rsponsibility of the policy of non-alignment for countering the serious deterioration of the international situation and strengthening peace, detente, collective security and the democratization of international relations.

'Right to Development'

LD071450 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0319 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Right to Development" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANNUG) — In their final declaration from the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit in Harare the heads of state or government stressed the importance for non-aligned and other developing countries of the item entitled "Right to Development" which is being examined in the relevant bodies of the United Nations and urged all members of the movement to pay their utmost attention to this item.

They recalled that the conference of ministers of the movement of non-aligned countries had recommended that the non-aligned countries coordinate and harmonize their positions at the eighth summit conference with a view to promoting the possible adoption of a declration on this subject during the forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The coordinating bureau of the movement in New York will form a working group which will deliberate all relevant questions and give a report to the next summit meeting.

New Communication Order

LD071422 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0307 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: New International Information Order" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — The eighth summit of the non-aligned countries reaffirmed the need to further intensify cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of information and to speedily remove disparities in communication capabilities which in the era of rapid technological advances create new imbalances and place new and complex obstacles to democratisation of global information and communication process.

The heads of state or government noted with satisfaction in their final declaration from Harare the progress achieved in this field and in particular the significant contribution made by the pool of nonaligned news agencies.

They recognised the outstanding role of the pool in the struggle for decolonizing of information and towards countering tendentious reporting and mass media campaigns against non-aligned countries and national liberation movements.

At the same time full support was expressed for the pool's new project of economic information (Ecopool), which corresponds to the non-aligned countries' need for the exchange of economic, trade and financial information.

Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

LD071333 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0234 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — The Non-Aligned

Movement stressed the exceptional importance of international cooperation among the non-aligned countries and other developing countries in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. At their eighth summit in Harare the non-aligned affirmed the inalienable right of all states to apply and develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs.

In their final document the heads of state or government expressed concern with regard to the obstacles which the developed countries place in the way of transfer of technologies related to the peaceful uses of atomic energy by fixing conditions which are incompatible with the sovereignty of developing countries.

The non-aligned called for the observance of the principles of non-discrimination and free access to nuclear technology and reaffirmed the right of each country to develop programmes for use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in comformity with its own freely determined priorities and needs.

Role of Nonaligned

LD071113 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0137 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Role of Non-Alignment" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The policy of non-alignment, based on its original principles and character, as set out and elaborated in successive summit conferences in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo, Havana and New Delhi involves the struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism, hegemonism, foreign aggression, occupation and domination as well as against apartheid racism, Zionism and all forms of dependence, intervention, interference and pressure as well as against great power and bloc policies. This was stated in the final declaration of the eighth summit of the non-aligned held in Harare.

As the foremost movement of peace in the world, the movement of non-aligned countries has consistently called for the relaxation of tensions and the promotion of peace and peaceful co-existence - says the declaration. In this context the Movement is committed to work for the arrestation and reversal of present dangerous trends in the international situation and the promotion of conditions conducive to cooperation and peaceful co-existence among states.

The heads of state or government of the non-aligned reiterated in Harare that non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs are fundamental principles of non-alignment that must be strictly adhered to.

They noted with grave concern that an increasing number of non-aligned countries are being subjected to all kinds of pressures, increased threat from colonialist policies, by great power and bloc rivalries, by the quest for spheres of influence as well as by the persisting unjust economic system.

Bearing this in kind, they reaffirmed their commitment to adhere scrupulously to the principles and spirit of the movement as only way that will strengthen further the movement's capacity for action and enhance the influence and impact of its decisions on international affairs.

The effectiveness of the Non-Aligned Movement is directly related to the degree of loyalty of its members to the principles and spirit of non-alignment.

The policy and the movement of non-alignment have been a positive and influential force in the evaluation of international political and economic relations by expressing the need for peace, freedom independence, equality, development and prosperity for all.

The heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries state with satisfaction - in their eighth summit Harare declaration - the increasing interest in the policy of non-alignment as an authentic factor in seeking solutions to the critical problems in international affairs. They welcomed the growing recognition among other countries of the need for cooperation based on the principles and objectives of non-alignment.

Conflicts Among Nonaligned

LD071120 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0144 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Peaceful Settlement of Disputes" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 5 (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries at their eighth summit in Harare noted with concern that in recent years, disputes and conflicts among non-aligned countries have been exacerbated and that some of them were causing serious human and material loss to the economies of these countries and posing threats to peace as well as to the cohesion, effectiveness and solidarity of the movement of non-aligned. They regarded the persistence of this negative phenomenon as undermining the role and efforts of non-aligned countries to strengthen international peace and security. In the final document of the eighth summit they urged all countries to abide by the principles of the United Nations Charter and the principle of avoidance of threat or use of force which remains central to the philosophy of peaceful co-existence advocated by non-aligned countries.

International Year of Peace

LD071133 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0155 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: International Year of Peace" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The Non-Aligned Movement welcomed the proclamation by the United Nations General Assembly 1986 the International Year of Peace. In the final declaration of their eighth summit in Harare the nonaligned said that the proclamation of 1986 as an international year of peace is not only a celebration or commemoration but an opportunity to reflect and act creatively and systematically in fulfilling the purposes of the United Nations and, in this regard, pledged themselves to continue to promote positive action by states and peoples aimed at prevention of war.

ALGERIA

Castro Leaves 12 Sep; Seen Off By Bendjedid

LD121313 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Cuban President Fidel Castro left Algiers this morning at the end of a friendly and working visit to our country. He was seen off at Houari Boumedienne Airport by Brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the party, members of the Political Bureau and the government, high-ranking officials from the state and the party, the ambassadors of Latin American countries accredited in Algeria and members of the Cuban colony in our country. [passage omitted]

The two presidents, Chadli Bendjedid and Fidel Castro, earlier held talks at Djenane el-Mahdi [official residence in Algiers] in the presence of Brothers Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat; Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, and Algeria's ambassador in Havana. The talks were also attended by members of the Cuban delegation, including Mr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

MOROCCO

Soviet Warships Anchor in Casablanca Port

LD101450 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Casablanca, 10 Sep (MAP) — Two Soviet warships have been anchored at Casablanca Port since yesterday. The two warships of the Soviet Navy are on a visit to Morocco until 16 September. The crew of the two Soviet ships consists of 23 officers, 221 crew and technicians.

The lenght of the destroyer *Gromky* led by Captain [as received] Modestov is 125 meters, its width is 14 meters, while its net weight is 2900 tons. the second ship, (*Vsevolod Vishnevskiy*) led by Captain (Mushalov) is 62 meters long, and 10 meters wide and weighs 700 tons.

Official Recieves Soviet Officer

LD101518 Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Casablanca, 10 Sep (MAP) — Mr Ahmed Fizzazi, governor of Casablanca, yesterday received M.V. Modestov, commander of the two Soviet Navy ships which are making a stopover in Casablanca. During the meeting, the two sides dealt with several questions.

The development of the harbor infrastructure of greater Casablanca as well as the operational capacities of the two ports, which are being equipped with modern techniques necessary for their constant growth, were highlighted during the meeting.

LIBYA

JANA: 'Kneeling Husni' Receives 'Zionist Terrorist'

LD112351 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The Zionist terrorist Shim'on Peres, the enemy's prime minister, arrived in Alexandria to attend his first meeting with the Egyptian president Kneeling [al-Barik] Husni. The Egyptian security authorities adopted stringent security measures in Alexandria where the treason talks will take place. The aircraft of the terrorist Peres, the prime minister of the Zionist enemy, landed at a military airport near Alexandria. He then took a helicopter to [name indistinct] Palace, where the treason talks will take place between the hireling Egyptian regime and the Zionists.

JANA's Arab affairs editor commented on the meeting of treason, which is taking place in Egypt. He said:

Yesterday Kneeling Husni subserviently received the terrorist Shim'on Peres thereby to receive orders concerning his shameful role in the conspiracy against the sons of the Arab nation and in striking the freemen of Egypt who reject imperialist and Zionist hegemony.

Tripoli Radio Debuts 'Question and Answer' Program

LD101025 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1150 GMT 9 Sep 86

[From the "Question and Answer" program presented by unidentified moderator]

[Excerpts] Brother Arab citizens: This program is from you and for you. It is from you because it raises questions that you think about concerning the revolution, deliverance, and emancipation. It is for you because it provides the answers and directs you along the road of revolution — the road of ultimate emancipation, so that you may become a master and not one who is subservient, a freeman and not a slave, a partner and not a servant, so that the jamahiri society, a society of authority, and wealth, and arms in the hands of the people, will be created. [musical interlude]

[Question] Who are the actual enemies of the Arabs? Please give a brief synopsis of the deteriorating Arab conditions, the political, economic, cultural, military and social conditions that are constantly changing.

[Answer] Our great Arab homeland extends from the Ocean to the Arab Gulf, covers approximately 14 million square km, has a population of 180 million Arabs, and is rich in material and moral capabilities: oil, mineral wealth, livestock, plants, and cultural — a homeland that was the cradle of divine religions: Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. [passage omitted]

Three enemies have rallied against this great Arab homeland to prevent the great Arab people from benefiting from these resources and building the great Arab humanitarian culture. This great Arab homeland constitutes a cultural nucleus for a new world force known as the Third World.

These three enemies are: Arab and world reaction, world imperialism led by U.S. imperialism, and finally, Zionism. These three enemies of the Arab nation and the Arab homeland constitute the triangle of defilement and political, economic, social, cultural and military corruption. [passage omitted]

The Arab armies are only armies for parades and guarding the dictatorial tools of governments now ruling in the Arab homeland, used for protecting the Arab tools of government from the wrath of the Arab masses, and protecting the institutions, spheres of influence, and imperialist military bases and Zionism from the anger of the Arab people. [passage omitted]

These are armies of repression, not liberation, unless the coming days prove otherwise. [passage omitted]

All facades have fallen, and all cards and outbiddings have burned out [as heard] after what has happened in Lebanon, Iraq, and Tunisia, and what has recently happened in the Great Jamahiriyah by a crusading imperialist-U.S.-West invasion. All the ruling tools in the Arab world — from the right through the center to the left — are sitting on the fence with their hands tied, not making a move. Where is the economic boycott and confrontation of world exploitation — led by the West European regimes and headed by the United States? Where is the Arab military confrontation with the crusading imperialist-U.S.-West invasion as it attacked a part of our one Arab land, a land that extends from the Gulf to the Ocean? [passage omitted]

The Arab regimes' failure to confront politically, economically, and militarily the crusading NATO-Zionist-U.S. aggression in one of the Arab arenas in our greater Arab homeland, namely, the Great Arab Jamahiriyah, provides clear proof of the extent of the need of the current Arab political, economic, and military state of affairs for a comprehensive and radical change because of its failure and inability to prove its credibility and pan-Arab progressive legitimacy.

SUDAN

Al-Qadhdhafi Continues Visit, Political Talks

Attends Banquet 9 Sep

LD111619 Tripoli JANA in English
1444 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Muharam 7, Shahr al-Fatih 11, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr. Muhammad 'Uthman al-Marghani of the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party and leader of Al-Katmiyah in the Sudan held yesterday afternoon a banquet in honour of the leader of the revolution.

Present at this banquet were Mr. Ahmad 'Ali al-Marghani, chairman of Sudan's State Presidium, members of this presidium, the premier Mr. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and a number of cabinet ministers and senior officials in the Sudanese Government.

Also present were all the Politburo members, the General Secretariat, the parliamentary body, the Executive Committee of the Democratic Unionist Party and presidents of the branch committees in the Department of Khartoum as well as members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps accredited to the Sudan.

On the leader's arrival to the banquet, the amassed people there started to chant in support of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, comprehensive unity between Sudan and Great Al-Jamahiriyah. They also welcomed the leader chanting/Al-Qadhdhafi is an Arab and revolutionary leader/O' Al-Qadhdhafi, unity/Allah is greater/may USA be wrecked/.

Meets Al-Mahdi 10 Sep

LD111634 Tripoli JANA in English
1447 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Muharam 7, Shahr al-Fatih 11, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution received yesterday afternoon in Khartoum Mr. Sadiq al-Mahdi, the Sudanese premier, minister of defence, president of Ummah Party and leader of the Al-Ansar entity [Muslim religious sect] in the Sudan.

Meets Foreign, Interior Ministers

EA111753 Khartoum SUNA in English
1620 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Sep (SUNA) — The Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who is currently visiting the country, met here today with the patron of the Democratic Unionist Party, DUP, one of the two parties which formed the current government.

Interior Minister and the DUP Deputy Secretary General, Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn, who attended the meeting, said that the meeting discussed bilateral relations, relations between the Arab countries, how to find a formula for Arab unity, besides discussing means for ending the southern Sudan civil war.

Foreign minister and secretary general of the DUP, Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, and member of the supreme council and member of the DUP Politburo, Dr Muhmmad al-Hasan 'Abdullah, had attended the meeting.

Meets Islamic Front's Al-Turabi

EA111735 Khartoum SUNA in English
1615 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Sep (SUNA) — Libyan Leader Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi met here today with secretary general of the Islamic National Front, INF, Dr Hasan 'Abdallah al-Turabi.

Following the meeting, Dr al-Turabi announced that the meeting tackled the political and Islamic developments in addition to the international situation and its impact on the Arab and Islamic world.

On Al-Qadhdhafi's call during his meeting last Tuesday with the Ummah Party for sincere work by the Sudanese political parties to reach Arab unity, Al-Turabi pointed out that a certain direct

basis should first be realized before achieving the Arab unity among them — the unification of the Sudanese political will which will lead to the country's unity and then to nationalism, Arab unity.

On the anticipated meeting between the Egyptian president and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, Al-Turabi stated that it is a renewal to the crisis which severely hit the Arab world after the first contact of former President al-Sadat with Israel.

He expressed regret over the Arabs' rifts and falling in the polarization traps of the Western and Eastern imperialism [sentence as received]

Receives Party Leaders

LD121044 Tripoli Voice of Great Arab Homeland in Arabic 0300 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum last night Aliaba Loboko Surur, leader of the the Sudanese people's Progressive Party; Peter (Kut), Deputy chairman of the Political Grouping Party for Southern Sudan; (Kun Akut), leader of the Sudanese National Labor Party; (Walters Kanhun) leader of the Sudanese African Congress; (Andou Mine), leader of the Sudanese African Congress Party; Maurice Lauya, leader of the Sudanese African People's Party; (Gabrial Yul), leader of the Sudanese Federation People's party; 'Uthman 'Ibrahim al-Tawil, leader of the Sudanese Front for the Liberation of Southern Sudan; Hasan 'Uthman, deputy leader of the Sudanese peace party and Taha al-Mirighi, leader of the Arab Nasirite Socialist Party.

Condemns Garang Movement

JN121152 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Sep (SUNA) — The country's great guest Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi met here yesterday evening with leaders of the southern parties in the presence of State Council member Dr Pacifico Lolik.

At the meeting, the Libyan leader called for the need to denounce violence and condemn the aggressive practices carried out by the rebel forces in southern Sudan led by John Garang, as well as the need to urge John Garang to lay down arms and resort to dialogue. Al-Qadhdhafi asserted that he will assume this task since he has a relationship with the Garang movement.

Al-Qadhdhafi said he feels the solution to the southern problem lies in the establishment of a popular state. He added that the popular authority ascends from the base to the General People's Congress through popular congresses in which everyone participates. He said the domination of the Third World theory [as received] is the real solution to the issue of the oppressed minorities.

Peter Gatkouth, deputy president of the Southern Sudanese Political Association, pointed out that the southerners do not pay much attention to religious differences. He said southern society is open but the subversive practices of Numayri led to the religious problem in the country, thereby pointing to the implementation of the Islamic laws currently enacted in the country which were introduced during the Numayri regime in September 1983.

'Uthman al-Tawil, founder and leader of the Sudanese Liberation Front, urged Col al-Qadhdhafi to employ the agreements signed between Libya and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement as well as the treaty signed between Aden and Ethiopia in order to work for solving the southern problem. He said it is time for the Jamahiriyah, which financed the Garang movement without preconditions during the Numayri era, to play the role of mediator in order to end the fighting, especially since the Libyan leadership is able to contact Ethiopian leader Mengistu in order to iron out differences which make the southern problem subject to Ethiopian-Eritrean differences.

Call for 'Dialogue' Applauded

LD111106 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Sep (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has received a cable from the secretary general of the Political Grouping Party for Southern Sudan. Here is the text of the cable:

Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the great Al-Fatih Revolution; we applaud the reference you made in your speech [in Khartoum] regarding the unity of the Sudan and solving its problems which in your view calls for a dialogue among the Sudanese people. We would like to stress our absolute support for your call for a dialogue among all sons of the Sudanese people, and reaffirm also that the military solution to the problems of the Sudan deepens the differences. Peace be unto you. Long-live the Arab struggle.
[signed] The secretary general of the Political Grouping Party for Southern Sudan

'Commercial' Pact Announced

LD111715 Tripoli JANA in English 1633 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Muharam 7, Shahr al-Fatih 11, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Within the next few days the commercial agreement between Great Jamahiriyah and sisterly Sudan will be implemented. This has been announced by Dr Muhammad Yusuf Abu Hurayrah, the Sudanese minister of trade and cooperation.

Dr Abu Harirah has informed JANA, during the meeting between the leader of the revolution and Sudan's Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries were discussed in addition to the question of the Chadian people.

He adds that their viewpoints were identical on the questions the leader of the revolution and Mr. Al-Madhi discussed, apart from placing emphasis on the expansion of trade exchange between

Great al-Jamahiriyah and sisterly Sudan.

Garang Asks Besieged Soldiers To Withdraw or Talk

EA111436 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 Sep 86

["Text" of appeal by Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, commander in chief of the SPLA and chairman of the SPLM; date and place of issue not given — read by announcer]

[Text] Appeal by chairman and commander in chief of SPLM/SPLA Political Military High Command to the besieged garrisons of Rumbek, Bor, Bentiu, Tonj, Kapoeta, Torit, Akobo, Waw and Nasir.

Commanders, officers, NCOs and men of the aforementioned garrisons: you are hereby asked to take independent and appropriate action as you think fit because Khartoum will not help you. Khartoum has no capacity to transport you food and reinforcements. All it can do is to give you promises. You must, of course, be already aware by now that the responsible officers in Khartoum, Juba, Waw and Malakal are only concerned with the black market and not with you in the trenches.

Since Sadiq al-Mahdi has refused to discuss peace with the SPLA, it becomes only logical and necessary for you either to withdraw from your garrisons or discuss peace independently with local SPLA commanders because your situation is desperate.

I am confident that you are fully capable of taking positive action of this kind because, in sharp contrast to Khartoum, we know that you can take us seriously. You are reminded that the SPLA feeds and treats soldiers who desert Bor garrison. So far, 80 soldiers have left Bor, and 72 of them have safely arrived [at] Juba and Ayod after passing through SPLA lines.

Again, we appeal to you to consider your position meanwhile, always bearing in mind that the SPLM/SPLA assures you of safe passage.

TUNISIA

Ex-Premier Mzali Reportedly in Switzerland

AU111420 Paris AFP in English 1410 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Lausanne, Switzerland, Sept 11 (AFP) — Disgraced Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali is currently in Lausanne, Switzerland, after leaving his country secretly last week, the local newspaper *Le Matin* reported on Thursday.

Police and officials of the Lausanne-based International Olympic Committee, (IOC) of which Mr. Mzali is a vice-president, denied knowledge of Mr. Mzali's whereabouts.

However the IOC said that Mr. Mzali still headed the Tunisian Olympic Committee, adding that a month ago IOC President Juan-Antonio Saramanch had asked Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba to authorise Mr. Mzali to attend the IOC executive committee in October which will decide the venue of the 1922 Olympic Games.

Le Matin said Mr. Mzali, who was dismissed on July 8, had crossed secretly into Algeria then reached Sicily by boat before travelling throughItaly to Lausanne. It said he had numerous friends in the IOC, which has its headquarters in Lausanne.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Carries Out Attack on Merchant Ship

LD120115 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1925 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] In a phone call to a Spanish radio station, the Polisario Front has claimed responsibility for the attack carried out against the Spanish merchant ship *Puente Canario* in which one of its crew died. According to the Saharan spokesman, they were attempting to sink a Spanish merchant ship to prevent trade between Spain and Morocco. This is the first time that the Saharan guerrillas have attacked a merchant ship, although they have fired on Spanish fishing boats many times. According to the captain of the *Puente Canario* the attack was carried out with machine guns and mortars from (?zodiac) rubber dinghys.

Algiers: Communique Details Attacks on 'Monarchists'

LD102212 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The Saharan Information Ministry announced in a communique released today that units of the Saharan People's Liberation Army launched an attack last Monday on a post of the Moroccan monarchist forces in the region of Bir Moghrein. The attack resulted in the killing of 15 of the monarchist forces, the wounding of several others, and the destruction of an ammunition depot in the post and 2 military vehicles. A large quantity of military ammunition and documents were seized.

The communique also reported that the Saharan People's Liberation Army attacked a position of the Moroccan occupation forces in the area of Guelta Zammour on 7 September. The statement said that the Saharan army destroyed the position and killed a large number of Moroccan soldiers. It also seized a quantity of military hardware and documents.

ETHIOPIA

Leaders Congratulate Mengistu on Anniversary

LD112207 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the revolution to be celebrated tomorrow, world leaders have sent messages of congratulations to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee Secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and the Ethiopian people.

Among those who sent messages to the WPE, revolutionary government and the entire Ethiopian people expressing admiration for the victories achieved so far by the Ethiopian revolution and expressing the wish that the coming years will be years of prosperity and further achievement are: the CPSU Central Committee, Supreme Presidium and Council of Ministers; and the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, and that nation's president.

Others are: Queen Elizabeth II of England; King Baudouin of Belgium; U.S. President Ronald Reagan; Brazilian President Jose Sarney; Austrian President Kurt Waldheim; and Turkish President Kenan Evren. Others who also sent messages are Comrade Li Xiannian, PRC President; Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida; Comrade Erich Honecker, German Socialist Unity Party secretary general and chairman of the Council of State; Jeanne Sauve, governor general of Canada; and Mr Chon Tu-hwan, president of the Republic of Korea.

TANZANIA

Agreement With Guyana on Joint Trade Cooperation

EA101544 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Dar es Salaam — Tanzania and Guyana have agreed to set up a joint commission to look into the possibility of the two countries exchanging various goods and services. A joint communique issued at the end of President Hugh Desmond Hoytes 3-day visit to Tanzania says that the step was aimed at strengthening bilateral cooperation. [passage omitted]

The presidents endorsed the resolution passed at the nonaligned summit which called for the resolution of economic sanctions against the South African regime as a means of expediting the abolition of apartheid in that country. [passage omitted]

UGANDA

Museveni, Thomas Sankara Issue Joint Communique

EA111403 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Uganda and Burkina Faso have expressed firm determination to work toward the realization of true African unity. In a joint communique signed at the end of the visit of President Sankara to Uganda, President Yoweri Museveni and the Burkinabe leader also expressed concern at the markedly deteriorating international situation characterized by the escalation of the arms race, especially the unprecedented buildup of more lethal nuclear arms which threaten the survival of mankind.

The two presidents (?expressed) the need for inter-African cooperation as an instrument of struggle against forces of imperialism and neocolonialism. They were of the view that barter trade among African countries made through bilateral arrangements not only eliminated the need for using scarce foreign currency but also strengthened cooperation. They were also of the view that excessive reliance on foreign currency for trade in Africa gave the imperialist countries the opportunity to exploit Africans and undermine their independence. They agreed that they would continue to explore other areas of mutual cooperation to the maximum benefit of their people.

President Museveni and Sankara also expressed deep concern at the continued deterioration of the situation in southern Africa in general, and expressed the view that the Pretoria regime should dismantle apartheid. Its illegal occupation of Namibia and its aggression against Frontline States for their steadfast opposition to the evil policy of apartheid constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security, and a challenge to the values and principles accepted by the international community. They were of the view that only the eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a majority rule, on the basis of free and fair exercise of universal adult suffrage by all people in a united and nonfragmented South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution of the explosive situation prevailing now in South Africa.

The two leaders are gravely concerned at the continued delay of Namibia's independence and renewed their call for the immediate implementation of UNSC [United Nations Security Council] Resolution 435, which they reaffirmed as the only acceptable basis for bringing [about] Namibia's independence. In accordance to this position they again rejected attempts to link Namibia's freedom to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. They also pointed out that the United States' policy of constructive engagement had failed to end South Africa's instrasigence over Namibia.

On the situation in north west Africa, the two heads of state deplored the failure of all efforts taken to resolve peacefully the conflict in Western Sahara. They remained convinced that only direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front in conformity with Resolution 104 of the 19th summit of the OAU can speed up the peace process begun in Addis Ababa.

On the situation in Chad, the two presidents expressed their great concern at the continued conflict in the country and the internationalization of the conflict. They called for respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Chad, and called on Chadian factions to reconcile under the auspices of the OAU. [passage omitted]

The two leaders agreed on the need to establish a joint commission to follow up the implementation of what they had agreed in various fields.

New Inspector General To 'Actively' Fight Graft

EA112320 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Mr (Augustine Rizindana) has been appointed inspector general of government. President Yoweri Museveni announced the appointment at State House, Entebbe, this morning.

The president said the new department has been created to inspect government machinery. The president emphasized that it will be an independent department which will actively deal with corruption in public affairs. It will receive and follow up complaints. The department will, among other things, handle cases of corruption in the acquisition of property like land, houses, and livestock.

President Museveni advised anybody who lost property to others who connived with government officials to submit his or her case to the department which will also handle cases of financial mismanagement in government, especially in regard to contracts and embezzlement of public funds. This includes misuse of public office to serve wrong interests. He said the inspector of government will also deal with negligence of duty, which he described as rampant in many categories of government servants.

The president disclosed that the department will in addition concern itself with matters of human rights violations, including humiliation of civilians by soldiers at roadblocks and cases of murder where courts have taken no action.

BURKINA FASO

SWAPO Leader Sam Nujoma Arrives; Feted by Sankara

Makes Arrival Remarks

AB111111 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The president of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, who arrived here yesterday evening, was decorated with the Nahouri Golden Star award during a cocktail party held at the presidential palace of Burkina Faso. President Sam Nujoma, whose visit is in response to an invitation by the president of Burkina Faso, is accompanied by three SWAPO members. His busy schedule includes the laying of a wreath followed by the delivery of weapons, a meeting with the mass organizations, and a visit to the Year III [of the Burkinabe revolution] village.

But let us go back to the SWAPO leader's arrival yesterday shortly after 2030 at Ouagadougou International Airport. He told the press of the aim of his visit.

[Begin recording] [Nujoma in English fading into French translation] Well, the SWAPO Central Committee delegated me to lead a delegation to Burkina Faso, in response, actively [as heard], to the invitation extended to our movement by Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara. We are also here to perceive the Burkina Faso revolution, and to express our deep gratitude and appreciation to the Burkina Faso revolution led by Comrade President Thomas Sankara. We have come also to renew our friendship and fruitful cooperation, and the efforts of the various revolutions, with our Burkinabe brothers and sisters.

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade President, it is known that SWAPO has chosen armed struggle to achieve Namibia's independence. What is the state of the troops at present?
[Nujoma] On 26 August this year, we celebrated the 20th anniversary of the preparation of the armed struggle in Namibia, with the warriors of the National Liberation Army, which is the military wing of SWAPO. This means since 1966, the SWAPO fighters have been able to instill in our men, women and children the confidence which they needed, and have made them understand that they are the liberators of their fatherland, and has again reassured them that with the struggle which they are waging, they will attain final victory.

We have killed thousands of supporters of the racist regime; we have wounded thousands of them. There are many today in the cities of Cape Town and Johannesburg, as well as other towns of South Africa, who go about without arms or legs, all because of the injuries we have inflicted on them. And I must say that we have stimulated the revolutionary spirit in the South African people, within South Africa, and they have realized that in order to fight the common enemy, they have to take up arms; and that is what is happening now, and is going to help us to win final victory against the racist forces who are supported by the capitalist regimes and other regimes which are actually supporting the racist South African regime. I will mention mainly the Reagan regime. [End recording]

It is this determination to defeat the racist enemy which the comrade president of Burkina Faso digressed on last night before honoring President Nujoama with the Nahouri Golden Star award. Towards our support for the struggle of the Namibian people, Ouagadougou has granted its accord for the opening of a SWAPO representation in our country. In reply to the decoration, the SWAPO president recounted the long struggle of the southern African people, a struggle which is drawing to an unavoidable end, because, according to President Nujoma, a determined people always end up in victory.

Recieves Weapons

AB111604 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Visiting SWAPO president, Comrade Sam Nujoma, who arrived in Ouagadougou yesterday evening with three SWAPO members, this morning had a very busy schedule. President Nujoma first laid a wreath at the Monument of the Flame of the Revolution. After that, Comrade Boukari Jean-Baptiste Lingani, minister of popular defense, donated some weapons to SWAPO. These are, specifically, 15 Kalachnikov rifles offered by the Burkinabe people to the southern African liberation movement. It is to be recalled that the comrade president of Burkina Faso declared during the last OAU summit that our country will come to the aid of the liberation movements. Let us listen to Major Boukari Jean-Baptiste Lingani:

[Begin Lingani recording] Your presence today in the free and revolutionary land of Burkina Faso offers us the solemn opportunity to give you these weapons, a very modest but significant contribution from our militant people to the liberation war effort which you are pursuing. On behalf of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and its chairman Captain Thomas Sankara, and on behalf of the Burkinabe people, I have the honor, Comrade President, great son and great figure of militant Africa, genuine representative and worthy leader of SWAPO, I have the honor, I reiterate, to ask you to kindly receive these arms on behalf of the liberation movements, in order that the fight against apartheid, racism, colonialism, and imperialism for a free, independent, prosperous Africa may be won. [end recording]

Here is the reply Comrade Sam Nujoma:
[Nujoma in English fading into French translation] Comrade militants, I, on behalf of the SWAPO Central Committee, and in the name of the oppressed but struggling Namibian people, have the honor to express our profound gratitude and appreciation to Comrade Capt Thomas Sankara, president of Burkina Faso and chairman of the CNR, for the concrete material assistance and the political and diplomatic support which he gives to us. Today we have the testimony of the sincere and true expression of the solidarity of the Burkina Faso revolution. We all know that Burkina Faso does not manufacture weapons, it does not manufacture AK47's. It buys them from outside. But, as Burkina Faso favors freedom and independence, its government, led by Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, president of Burkina Faso, has decided to share what they have with us. We solemnly promise that we will use these weapons to fight in all corners, from east to west, from north to south, in order to achieve the total liberation of Namibia. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Expresses Thanks, Departs
AB112150 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO leader who was on official and working visit to our country since last night, left Burkina Faso around 1800 today. [passage omitted]

Before leaving our country, Comrade Sam Nujoma gave a press conference to the national media. Speaking to (Jean-Pierre Baroua) he took stock of his visit to Burkina Faso:

[Begin Nujoma recording in English with consecutive French translation] Our visit to Burkina Faso gave us an opportunity first of all, to salute the revolution of Burkina Faso led by Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, the president of Burkina Faso, and it also gave us an opportunity to make (?more friends) after (?mingling) with our brothers and sisters of Burkina Faso. So we are very grateful for the expression of solidarity and support by the Burkina Faso revolution and in particular the gift of weapons which were given to me this morning by Comrade Capt Thomas Sankara, the president of Burkina Faso, as he promised during the OAU summit in Addis Ababa in July that Burkina Faso will try to give (?practical) assistance to the liberation movements. We have seen that Comrade Thomas Sankara has fulfilled his promise. So we leave Burkina Faso highly encouraged for we feel that we are not alone in this difficult struggle, but that we have comrades-in-arms who are behind us, who support us, in spite of the distance that separates us. [end recording]

GAMBIA

Jaware Says 'No' Restoration of Israeli Ties
AB111312 Paris AFP in French 1107 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Banjul, 11 Sep (AFP) — Gambia has no intention of reestablishing diplomatic relations with Israel, Gambian head of state Sir Dawda Jawara declared in Banjul on Wednesday.

The Gambian president, who was speaking during a news conference, however, refrained from criticizing the African countries which have reestablished diplomatic relations with Israel — the latest being Cameroon — for he considered this a matter of sovereignty.

The Gambia, he said, will not reestablish relations with Israel as long as the reasons which motivated the breakoff of relations with that country remain, that is Israel's refusal to recognize "the inalienable rights," of the Palestinian people.

President Jawara also said that the efforts of the Islamic Peace Committee — of which he is the chairman — to mediate between Iran and Iraq are continuing. The mediation of the nonaligned countries, decided upon during the Harare summit conference, will complement these efforts, added Sir Dawda.

GHANA

Radio Urges Dissidents Trial in Ivory Coast
AB111730 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Kofi Amponsah commentary]

[Text] The police in Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast] have confirmed the arrest of a ship, *Hercules-1*, which an Accra weekly had said was loaded with arms and ammunition and bound for Ghana on a terrorist mission sponsored by Ghanaian dissidents. One thing the Abidjan authorities did not confirm, however, is the arrest of Godfrey Osei, the man who sponsored the ill-fated *Nobistor* armed expedition which ended in Brazil, and Lieutenant Colonel Ekow Dennis who was involved in attempts to destabilize the government in 1983. Two other boats, (?fitted) for the exercise are said to have escaped.

The question everybody is entitled to ask is, what attitude will the Ivorian authorities take towards this latest dissident plot. If their ring leaders have indeed been arrested, will they be extradited to Ghana to face judgment or will they at least be tried in Cote d'Ivoire? It will be recalled that when Brazil arrested the mercenary crew of the *Nobistor*, it put them on trial and sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment. On the other hand, when the U.S. authorities arrested J.H. Mensah and two other Ghanaians for buying arms meant for causing mischief in Ghana, the court dealt leniently with the accused, freeing J.H. Mensah, ostensibly because of the so-called mistrial and letting off the others on a fine.

The people of Ghana are watching closely to see what the Abidjan authorities will do in this matter, that is whether they will cooperate with Ghana, as they should, in putting an end to instability in the subregion, or whether they will let the culprits off, as the United States did, thereby lending themselves to suspicion of having been in league with the dissidents all along. Already, Ghanaians have noted the very vague and evasive statements on the matter by the Ivorian authorities, especially their failure to confirm the arrest of the culprits, or whether the boat was heading for Ghana, or whether any arms had been found on board.

Talking about regional cooperation and security, one would like to know what role Liberia is playing in all this. Joshua Hamidu, one of the leaders of the Ghanaian dissidents, has admitted holding a meeting with a Liberian general and thereafter writing to request him to supply arms, ammunition, logistics, and even troops for their operations in Ghana. Subsequent to this, a ship loaded with arms had been arrested on its way to Ghana. Can we assume that Liberia obliged and supplied the arms to the dissidents?

We have every faith in our security agencies, and we trust that they will investigate this matter to know the truth so that appropriate action can be taken. Meanwhile, Hamidu is an employee of World Vision International and it is difficult to accept their denial about their involvement in Hamidu's activities, for if they had no hand in these acts, they would have

denounced him long ago. Beyond this, one can let the desperation creeping into [words indistinct] of the dissidents, as can be seen in their plan to kill people at random and destroy our economic infrastructure. These are men blinded by love of power at all costs, and it behoves all patriotic Ghanaians to join our security forces to prevent people like these from ever achieving their diabolical aims.

SIERRA LEONE

Liberia, Guinea Sign Tripartite Non-Aggression Pact

AB111754 Paris AFP in French
1641 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Freetown, 11 Sep (AFP) — The Guinean, Sierra Leonean, and Liberian ministers of justice on Thursday in Freetown signed a treaty of non-aggression and cooperation in the field of security which will be submitted to the three heads of state for final approval within the next three months, it was learned from these countries' delegations.

At the end of a 3-day meeting, the ministers agreed to set up a joint liaison committee on security within which the three partners will exchange information in the sole aim, the document said, of maintaining a peaceful coexistence and contributing to the settling of disputes within the framework of the OAU Charter.

The three states are also, according to the terms of the accord, bound to respect the territorial integrity of one another, not to resort to any aggressive act towards one another, and not to use their respective territories for any act of "subversion and aggression."

Finally, the signatories are bound to prevent their official media from "sowing the seeds of discord" and to recommend the private press to follow suit.

It is recalled that Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea are the three member countries of the Mano River Organization.

ANGOLA

RSA Officer Says FAPLA Offensive Under Way

MB111729 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The commanding officer of the South-West Africa Territory Force, Major General George Meiring, says the FAPLA forces in Angola have probably begun a large scale offensive in an attempt to drive UNITA out of its stronghold in southeastern Angola.

Gen Meiring says between 6,000 and 8,000 SWAPO terrorists and a huge Cuban force are helping FAPLA in its desperate offensive. He says SWAPO's participation in the offensive largely explains why SWAPO activities in the operational area in northern South-West Africa have been drastically reduced since the beginning of the year.

Gen Meiring says SWAPO has only about 8,500 trained terrorists of whom only a few hundred can be used operationally because most of them are involved in the offensive against Dr Jonas Savimbi's forces.

He says SWAPO also realizes that it has lost the war in South-West Africa and that is why it is now helping FALPA to try to wipe out UNITA.

Gen Meiring says SWAPO's failure stems from the fact that much of its arsenal has been seized by the security forces and it is continually losing support among the local population.

MPLA-Labor Party Statement on 'Heroes Day'

MB111839 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Statement from MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau on "National Heroes Day" issued in Luanda on 11 September]

[Excerpts] From Cabinda to Cunene Provinces, the Angolan people are once again observing National Heroes Day, a day dedicated to the memory of our late president, Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto. On this date, we remember the life and works of an untiring fighter, [words indistinct], a distinguished statesman, a world-renowned poet, the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution, and founder of the nation and of the MPLA-Labor Party. [passage omitted]

Angolan people, comrades, and compatriots, notwithstanding all the difficulties and intensification of the undeclared war against the People's Republic of Angola by racist South Africa, the revolution continues its triumphant march. The MPLA-Labor Party, the revolutionary vanguard of the Angolan people, has rightly interpreted the firm determination of workers and peasants, overcoming the handicap created by the death of the late president, Agostinho Neto, and promoting our revolutionary spirit to continue the struggle in unity against the internal reaction and international (?capitalism). [Words indistinct] against all enemy divisionist maneuvers, the party has been able to draw up a policy that has brought about unity from Cabinda to Cunene Provinces.

The MPLA-Labor Party has been able to realize the wish of the late president, Agostinho Neto, for a solid revolution that covers all classes, all regions, all affiliations and brings about a unity of interest — the interest of building a socialist fatherland. In this context, the MPLA-Labor Party still considers valid the clemency decreed by the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution for all Angolans who for one reason or another were deceived and are engaged in adventures which have been resulting in the death of thousnads of innocent Angolans. Our party continues to practice this policy of clemency in a spirit of tolerance and consolidation of national unity.

However, as it has been rightly stated by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, our intention is not to allow the continuation of past mistakes but to see that all citizens who were deceived are integrated in the tasks of national reconstruction and defense of the fatherland under the leadership of the Angolan proletariat. Accordingly, false leaders of the people — those who led many young men to engage in adventure — cannot be covered by this clemency.

Angolan people, comrades and compatriots, the Angolan revolutionary process continues in the face of our society's complex class nature and the counterrevolution sustained from outside. The smooth development of our revolution is jeopardized in different forms, from class struggle to terrorist activities mounted by puppets who are well known for propagating tribalism and racism in the midst of less enlightened people. As stated in the Political Bureau statement issued on the occasion of the (?10th) independence anniversary of the People's Republic of Angola, we still feel that national unity is vital to safeguard national independence. [Words indistinct] in a relentless fight, without retreat or [words indistinct] to all forms of manifestation which go against our people's supreme interests and the objectives of our revolution. We shall firmly continue to fight our people's enemies and pursue measures that would lead to their neutralization and annihilation. Only thus shall we be fulfilling Neto's ideals and ensuring the continuation of his thoughts and those of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Angolan people, comrades and compatriots, at a time when we are observing another ideological day in memory of the founder of the nation and of the MPLA-Labor Party, we are confronted by new and dangerous acts of aggression frm racist South Africa. The enemy does not give up. On the contrary, he has intensified his criminal actions against defenseless people and economic targets to overthrow the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola.

Accordingly, the Political Bureau appeals to all the Angolan people, from Cabinda to Cunene Provinces, to close ranks around the MPLA-Labor Party and Comrade President Jose Edurado dos Santos so that as one man we can confront enemy attacks. Today, more than ever before, there is a need to exercise a most vigorous revolutionary vigilance by detecting and neutralizing infiltrated enemy agents and denouncing divisionist elements as well as inflicting heavy blows on puppet gangsters in the service of South Africa and U.S. imperialism. It is only by vigorously

defending our revolution that we shall be able to honor the late president, Agostinho Neto, our national hero, and founder of the nation and of the MPLA-Labor Party. Eternal glory to late President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto. Let us always honor and remember the ideals and teachings of the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution.

For people's power, the struggle continues and victory is certain.

Luanda, 11 September 1986, year of defense of the people's revolution. The Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

BOTSWANA

Guyana's Hoyte, Masire Hold Official Talks

MB110754 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1910 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The president, Dr Quett Masire, this afternoon held official talks with the visiting president of Guyana, Mr Desmond Hoyte. The talks, which were held at the conference room in the office of the president, were preceded by a meeting of ministers at the same venue. This evening, the two heads of state attended a cocktail party at the Gaborone Sun. The party was also attended by the vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Per Musi, cabinet ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps. [passage omitted]

MALAWI

Banda Hosts Talks on SADCC Cooperation

MB112023 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, today held talks for more than 2 hours with leaders of Zambia, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe at Sanjika Palace in Blantyre. President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, President Samora Machel of Mozambique, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe arrived in Blantyre early this morning for a 1-day official visit to Malawi.

The talks held [words indistinct] were aimed at strengthening regional cooperation (?among member) countries of SADCC. They were frank and cordial. (?In the) talks, the four leaders discussed (?ways) of strengthening their cooperation with other SADCC members in order to minimize the effects of the economic crisis affecting the four countries. The three leaders, who have since left for their respective capitals, were welcomed on arrival and on departure at Chileka Airport in Blantyre by his excellency the life president and a huge crowd, including singing and dancing members of the League of Malawi Women.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Threatens Border Closure With Malawi

NC112011 Paris AFP in English 2005 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 11 (AFP) — Mozambican President Samora Machel Thursday threatened to close its border with Malawi and to place missiles along the border if Malawi continued allegedly aiding armed rebels in Mozambique, the Mozambican news agency AIM reported in a newsflash.

Malawi's President Hastings Banda, President Machel, Zimbabwean Premier Robert Mugabe and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda met in Malawi Thursday to discuss the issue of sanctions against South Africa.

Mozambique also accuses Pretoria of continuing to aid rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) who have been fighting a nine-year civil war that has ravaged most of Mozambique.

Further Details

MB120816 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] In Maputo yesterday, President Samora Machel stated that he could shut down the traffic from Malawi to South Africa and Zimbabwe, and place missiles on the border with that country in case the Malawian authorities do not stop their support for armed banditry in Mozambique. Speaking to national and foreign journalists at the Maputo airport, the Mozambican head of state said that those conditions were presented in Blantyre yesterday at the summit held by president Banda of Malawi and the leaders of Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Describing the summit as historic in view of its openness, sincerity, involvement, and honesty, Samora Machel also disclosed that Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe went to Malawi on behalf of the Frontline States and that these share the responsibility of the stand adopted and the conditions put forward.

At the news conference given to Mozambican and foreign journalists at the Maputo airport, President Machel said that in August the Frontline States met in Luanda with a view to discussing the present situation in southern Africa and to assess the strategy of the struggle to totally liberate the region. According to President Machel, the Frontline States agreed in Luanda that the world is already aware that apartheid is not a rotten fruit which will fall by itself. According to Machel, apartheid has instruments for its defense and survival. Accordingly, the Mozambican head of state said that there are countries which are accomplices of racist South Africa, and countries that in view of their geographic situation are eternal slaves of Pretoria. On this issue Samora Machel recalled the goal of lessening dependence on South Africa that guided the creation of SADCC 6 years ago. He added that South Africa immediately understood those goals and since then it has launched a plan of destruction against Mozambique. This plan, President Machel stressed, was not aimed at Mozambique alone, but the hinterland [preceeding word in English] countries as a whole, including Zaire which

finds in Mozambique and Angola its natural doors to the outside world.

Samora Machel mentioned the dominant role being played in South Africa today by the military and the warmongering circles, while the politicians have a secondary role. He added that the South African militarist forces have assembled in Malawi, involving this country in destabilization against Mozambique and SADCC.

On Malawi, President Machel pointed out this country's stand in view of Portuguese colonial domination in Mozambique. He recalled that at the time the Malawian Government used the Mozambican ports, then in the hands of Portugal, and that today, when Mozambique is independent, Malawi exchanged these natural and more profitable routes for South African ports. This concern was conveyed yesterday by the Frontline States to the Blantyre summit during which Malawi was called upon to join the efforts of the entire region with a view to bringing to full operation the Mozambican ports of Beira, Maputo, and Nacala.

President Machel was accompanied to the summit by a high-level delegation which included the ministers of foreign affairs, defense, security, and ports, and also Mariano Matsinhe, leader of Niassa Province; Bonifacio Gruveta, head of the department of grassroot organizations of the Central Committee; and Joao Americo Mpfumo, Tete military commander. The summit lasted about 2 hours. The news conference, which was scheduled to be held immediately after the summit, was suddenly canceled after several dozen journalists had waited in the conference room for 2 hours.

NAMIBIA

Interim Government Wants Own Foreign Ministry

MB111900 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1834 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Windhoek, Sept 11, SAPA — Namibia's interim government wants to form its own Department of Foreign Affairs to barter internationally for independence, National Education Minister Mr Andrew Matjila said in Windhoek this week.

He expressed his impatience at a press conference with the little progress the South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs had made in this regard.

Namibia does not have its own Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Matjila also said the interim government wanted to have talks with Pretoria "soon" on organising an internationally-supervised election in Namibia.

However, the interim government did not want the United Nations to supervise the elections, but a group of Western countries, such as Britain, France, Germany and Canada.

He said SWAPO would win a UN-supervised election because the population would be told that the "UN troops are Sam Nujoma's troops."

Mr Matjila said though the interim rulers were being branded as puppets from the left and right, they sincerely sought to turn Namibia into a model democratic state.

SEYCHELLES

Defense Minister Resigns, President Assumes Post

AB111429 Paris AFP in English 0903 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Victoria, Sep 11 (AFP) — Seychelles Youth and Defence Minister Ogilvy Berlouis, who played a leading role in bringing the present government to power in 1977, has resigned, the Office of President France Albert Rene said here Thursday.

President Rene, who now takes over the portfolio, has also effected changes in the Seychelles People's Defence Forces, an official communique said.

The communique said Mr Berlouis tendered his resignation Wednesday and it was accepted. However, private sources said he was asked to resign.

The communique said some senior members of the forces had been retired, but gave no details or reason.

Rumours said a number of majors were among those sacked.

Mr. Berlouis, 36, had been defence minister since Mr Rene ousted President James Mancham in 1977. Between 1974 and 1986 he was the external representative of Mr Rene's then People United Party in Dar es Salaam.

SOUTH AFRICA

Bophuthatswana Residents Barred From RSA Citizenship

MB111425 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1416 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 11, SAPA — Bophuthatswana citizens living permanently in the independent homeland could not regain their South African citizenship, the government said today.

The Department of Home Affairs said in a statement citizens of Bophuthatswana "who reside permanently in Bophuthatswana do not qualify for regaining South African citizenship, and therefore applications for identity documents are not accepted from them, although they may be working in South Africa on a daily basis."

The department was reacting to a press report on September 6 that Bophuthatswana citizens had been told to choose between working in South Africa — where their employers insist that they must have South African citizenship — or living in Bophuthatswana where they have to take out the citizenship of that country.

"It was further alleged that their employers have threatened to dismiss them if they are not in possession of South African identity documents and that if they opt for South African citi-

zenship, they would have to leave Bophuthatswana," the statement said.

The working arrangement in South Africa regarding commuters remained unchanged, it added.

"It follows, therefore, that their employment in South Africa is not affected by the fact that they do not qualify for regaining South African citizenship or for the issue to them of a South African identity document," the statement said.

King Comments on Visit, Botha Meeting

MB111647 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1551 GMT 11 Sept 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 11, SAPA — Despite not having seen the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, or the KwaZulu chief minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Mrs Coretta King's visit to South Africa was successful "beyond the wildest hopes" of her delegation, she said in Johannesburg today.

Mrs King, who with a 12-member delegation arrived in South Africa eight days ago, was speaking to about 80 journalists at a press conference prior to her leaving for London tonight.

The widow of assassinated civil rights leader Martin Luther King said her mission to South Africa was to talk to and meet "as many people and groups, from all stations, to bring the people of South Africa together in a Christ-like spirit." She said: "If success is measured in by the accomplishment of goals then our trip to South Africa has been successful beyond our wildest hopes."

Mrs King, who started her southern African sojourn in Harare said she and the members of her delegation, from the Coretta King Centre for Non-Violent Social Change, had met Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, Botswana President Quett Masire, Mozambique President Samora Machel, Zimbabwe's prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and the Indian prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi — all of whom were in Harare for a summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, which ended last week.

Mrs King said she also met Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress, while she was in Harare.

In South Africa, Mrs King said she had meetings with the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, members of the South African Society for Equality in Education, members of the Progressive Federal Party, delegates from the National Association of Federated Chambers of Commerce, heads of companies that are signatories to the Sullivan code, members of the Black Sash, business, education, and community leaders and the general-secretary of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Alan Boesak.

Members of Mrs King's delegation had met the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, she said.

"I would guess in my eight-day visit we met thousands of people," she said.

In reply to questions about calling off a planned meeting with Mr Botha at short notice, Mrs King said she realised "only too late" that she did not have the opportunity to meet all of the people she was supposed to when the scheduled meeting was to have taken place.

Mrs King had said earlier, and she repreated today, that she would like to meet Mr Botha on a subsequent visit to South Africa. "President Botha, in statements I have read, is willing to meet with me at a later time," she said.

When asked what she thought of Dr Boesak's statement that she had been "courageous" in cancelling the meeting with Mr Botha, Mrs King replied: "I don't hold with speaking of myself as courageous."

"I have not discussed the Botha meeting with anybody ... I don't think it is opportune to discuss that in this country," Mrs King said.

When asked about statements made by Dr Boesak and Mrs Winnie Mandela saying they would not meet her if she met Mr Botha, Mrs King said she did not believe that the remarks were "an assault" on her.

Mrs King had not met any members of the South African Government "in an official capacity." She had met Mr Piet Koornhoff, a member of the President's Council and the former minister of cooperation and development, at a prayer breakfast. "They are all people who come regularly together to pray for peace and reconciliation. We got to know each other in a very informal way," Mrs King said of the meeting with Mr Koornhoff.

Mrs King admitted that one of the things on her agenda for the meeting with Mr Botha was to have been to ask for permission to meet the jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela. "I would have liked to meet Nelson Mandela to reach out to him. For someone who has been incarcerated for so long, he needs a lot of support," Mrs King said.

Mrs King supported sanctions against South Africa and said that her husband had signed a document in favour of sanctions with Nobel Peace Prize winner Chief Albert Luthuli in 1962. She said that it would be necessary for "other actions to take place simultaneously so that people would not suffer so much politically and economically." She said it would be possible to "explore other avenues of non-violent action that would not be as damaging or last as long as sanctions. One cannot use immoral means to achieve moral goals," she said.

Mrs King said she would not be able to say what recommendations she would make about the situation in South Africa once she returned to the United States, as she still had to meet U.S. Government officials and members of her centre to discuss what went on during her stay here.

Former Detainees Said Being Sent to Camps

MB120723 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Evidence has come to light that former detainees are being sent to camps. The Progressive Federal Party's Missing Persons Bureau says the Department of Education and Training [DET] is operating camps where former detainees are receiving special reorientation and training. The bureau says it knows of at least two at Rustenburg and at Rooiwal near Thabanchu. The bureau's head, Neil Ross, says it is believed some of the detainees were coerced to sign documents committing themselves to the camps.

The public relations department of the DET has confirmed the existence of what it calls youth centers in certain parts of the country.

Government Defends 'Youth Camps'

MB120725 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The South African Government has defended its camps for former detainees. Department of Educationa and Training [DET] spokesman Job Schoeman says the DET has set up so-called youth camps over a number of years to offer courses in leadership training, vocational guidance, and sport. He says there is no police or prisons department involvement in the camps and no political component in the courses.

The head of the Progressive Federal Party's Missing Persons Bureau, Neil Ross, says the authorities are breaking the Prisons and Children's Act as there is evidence that some of the detainees were coerced into signing documents committing themselves to these camps, and he says he deplores the secrecy involved in setting them up.

Monitoring groups estimate up to 4,000 children have been detained since the emergency began.

Several Soweto High Schools Reportedly Empty

MB110743 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0738 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 11, SAPA — A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training [DET] has described attendance at black schools in the Johannesburg area as "good," although on-the-spot checks showed that yesterday, the first day of the fourth term, little schooling went on.

According to a DET spokesman, only 20 per cent of DET schools in the Johannesburg area had less than 80 per cent attendance yesterday.

When it was pointed out that this version differed vastly from what a Johannesburg daily newspaper saw at Soweto yesterday, the spokesman said: "If your information is different, well, that's it."

Some high schools had no attendance yesterday, he said, but "we have decided against giving figures for very good reasons which I am not prepared to divulge."

In Soweto, several secondary schools were empty at the start of the day.

Mghynghunyani, Senaoape, Mapetlatswana, Seanamarena and Sekanontoane secondary sechools were empty at 8am. Ibhongo, Vuwani, Diepdale, Madibane, Fidelitas and Meadowlands secondary schools had few pupils outside classes.

Bopasenatla, Orlando, Naledi, Selelekela, Lofentse Girls, Pace, Aurora and Jabulani Technical had slightly higher turnout, but there was no tuition. Pupils were outside classes.

Lobone, Morris Isaacson, Prudence, Tladi, and Thabajabula were deserted by noon yesterday.

Holy Cross and Orlando West High School had large turnouts, but pupils left early.

In all secondary schools, there was no tuition and pupils did not stay on the premises for the prescribed hours.

The spokesman said there was "normal schooling at most schools," but some schools had minor disruptions.

He confirmed that 20 schools in the eastern Cape had already been closed, but declined to say when the Johannesburg area schools earmarked for closure would be shut down.

More schools in the eastern Cape would also be closed, he said.

"Nobody knows when, or how many schools . The minister (Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of education and development aid) has still to decide."

"I am not prepared to tell you which schools might be closed because the minister has still to decide."

SABC Commentary Cites Progress in Black Education

MB120523 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Of all the nonsense that has been spoken about the closure of black schools this week, the most fatuous is the allegation that black children are being denied an education and condemned to a life of unemployment.

The short answer to that is that of the 7,300 schools run by the Department of Education and Training only 20 have been closed until the end of the year, although several more are likely to be closed in Soweto. That represents about a quarter of 1 percent.

But there is more to it than the derisory statistic. What is at issue is the whole question of responsibility for education, and the

obvious fact that without a commitment from the receiver as well as the provider there can be no progress.

Closing schools for the rest of the year, even if it was only a couple of dozen, was a drastic step. But it was hardly unexpected. More than 2 months ago, at the start of the third quarter, the educational authorities announced special arrangements to enable pupils to catch up on work which had been neglected in the disruption of the first two terms.

The undertaking was given then that the authorities would do everything possible to help the pupils get through the year's work in spite of the wasted months.

The extent to which the crash program would succeed, however, would eventually depend on the pupils themselves — on their own determination to make up for lost time. And most have shown themselves to be eager to respond to the challenge. The reaction in some parts of Soweto and the eastern Cape was the opposite: a refusal to register or to attend classes until a variety of political demands had been met.

When the last school quarter opened this week those youngsters had frittered away so much time that they had already sacrificed whatever hopes they had had of being able to pass examinations this year.

That the educational authorities are firmly committed to extending and improving education for black South Africans, none but the most ideologically blinkered critics would dispute.

In 10 years the number of matric pupils has grown from fewer than 8,000 to 107,000. In 5 years per capita expenditure has increased by some 350 percent. The number of black students at university now exceeds 43,000. And the building program for this year alone provides for classroom accommodation for an additional 50,000 pupils.

Of course there have been, among pupils and the black community at large, legitimate grievances relating to educational matters. These have been dealt with in the course of numerous rounds of negotiations in the last couple of years between departmental officials, teachers, parents and the pupils themselves.

In all fairness it must be said that the authorities have done all they could, and displayed quite exceptional forebearance, in the cause of promoting black education. But they cannot do more than provide the means. In the end it is a community itself which chooses how much it wishes to benefit from the educational opportunities available to it.

2,000 Striking Miners Return to Work

MB110914 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0907 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 11 SAPA — About 2000 workers — 50 per cent of the night shift at the Beatrix gold mine near Theunissen in the Free State returned to work last night following a work stoppage that started on Sunday, GENCOR [General Mining Union Corporation], the mine's owners, said today.

A GENCOR spokesman also said that about 95 per cent of the day shift reported for work this morning.

He said a statement on the position at the mine would be issued later today.

Yesterday it was reported that management was negotiating with the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] to establish the cause of the stoppage which started on Sunday with NUM members refusing to go underground.

The stoppage seemed to stem from an incident when mine security officers allegedly fired rubber bullets at miners after a union meeting, the NUM said yesterday.

Sixteen miners were injured.

Mines Official Says Sanctions Will Not Hurt Gold

MB111804 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1702 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] President's Council, Sept 11, SAPA — Sanctions would have a significant effect on the employment of workers in the coal mining industry but would not reduce jobs in gold mining, the president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr E.L. Gush, said today.

He was giving evidence to the Economics and Finance Committee of President's Council which is investigating the formulation of a strategy to create employment opportunities.

According to estimates the coal mining industry had been expected to create about 16,000 jobs between 1985 and 1990. However the implementation of sanctions against South Africa could cause the number of jobs to be reduced during this period.

He said many countries produced coal although few could compete with South Africa's efficiency in supplying it. These countries would be keen to remove South Africa from the international market by way of sanctions. This would have a significant effect on the coal mining industry and could lead to a reduction in the number of jobs it provided.

However South Africa's gold was in demand internationally and sanctions were unlikely to effect the industry which is expected to provide over 50,000 more jobs by 1990.

Suzman Says Mandela 'Key' to Settlement

MB110931 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0927 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, September 11, SAPA — Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, told the Cape Town Press Club today she remained convinced jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela was the key to a negotiated settlement in South Africa.

Addressing a club luncheon she said he was the recognised leader of black people right across the spectrum from the ANC to the

United Democratic Front to KwaZulu's leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

"I believe only he is capable of instilling some discipline into the unruly kids in the townships.

"He is not a communist, he is an African nationalist," Mrs Suzman said.

He adhered in principle to the Freedom Charter, which was certainly a socialist doctrine, "but which is capable of adaptation to a mixed economy."

"Both Oliver Tambo (the exiled ANC leader) and Nelson Mandela proclaim that their aim is a non-racial democracy.

"I believe them," she said. "But I am extremely dubious about ANC aims if they are not around in the future to impose their authority on the grass roots township organisation that presently is on a high."

This organisation was encouraged by the world-wide campaign for sanctions, disinvestment and other punitive measures that would leave South Africa totally isolated.

"The liberation-is-around-the-corner syndrome is very evident," Mrs Suzman said.

"It is this entirely false impression that is the reason why so many people here and abroad support the sanctions campaign."

"They believe that a short sharp dose of punitive measures will lead to the rapid demise of the Nationalist government and its replacement by a non-racial democracy.

"Would that it be so — but I do not believe there is any prospect of a quick fix."

Much more likely, if the same main adversaries remained transfixed and immutable in South Africa, was a long drawn-out confrontation between a heavily military and police-backed government and a popular movement backed by mass support increasingly using IRA-type terrorism.

"A frightful prospect which not even the current windfall rise in the gold price makes any less threatening."

The new archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, had pertinently remarked that those who did not wish to have sanctions should provide a non-violent strategy to dismantle apartheid.

Although she disagreed with him on the basic issue of sanctions, Mrs Suzman agreed with Archbishop Tutu on the underlying premise that sanctions did provide such a strategy.

"But the archbishop, like the (Commonwealth) Eminent Persons Group in its final report, overlooks the one vital factor on the South African scene — the middle ground."

She said the answer lay in Parliament's House of Assembly, as it had the power to get rid of the present government by replacing it peacefully with a re-aligned Parliament prepared to negotiate constitutional change of a fundamentally non-racial character.

"This will be South Africa's choice — transition or collision — that will determine the fate of this country in the post-apartheid period.

"Whether we will in fact be able to exercise that choice will depend on how soon we effect a re-alignment and whether Mandela is still able to play his part at the negotiating table," Mrs Suzman said.

Pik Botha Rejects Pressure, Urges Closer Asian Ties

MB111757 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Pik Botha says South Africa has done more during the past 6 months to dismantle apartheid than the United States has done in 20 years.

Mr Botha said at a news conference in Taipei before his departure for Hong Kong that South Africa will not allow the world community to dictate to it. He called on Asian countries to strengthen their trade ties with South Africa. He said South Africa will not be threatened by sanctions from the West. South Africa regards sanctions as a challenge that will strengthen its economy.

[Begin Botha video recording] We have not asked for sanctions. We have not encouraged sanctions. What my president has said and what I am saying is this: If we have no choice, then we accept the challenge. Then we will turn this challenge into an opportunity, and the opportunity into victory. [end video recording]

Mr Botha held talks with the Republic of China's president, Chiang Ching-kuo; the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Chu Fu-sung; and other senior cabinet ministers. Chinese newspapers have hailed Mr Botha's visit, and all media reports have been positive.

Immigration Figures Show Net Loss For 1986

MB111532 Johannesburg SAPA in English 11504 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 11, SAPA — South Africa's net result of immigration and emigration during the period January to July this year shows a loss of 4,138 people compared with a gain of 5,954 people during the same period last year.

The Central Statistical Service (CSS) said in a news release today that in the period under review, 8,483 people left the country while 4,345 people settled in the Republic.

In the corresponding period last year, there were 6,199 emigrants and 12,153 immigrants.

Of the 8,483 people who sought to live elsewhere, 1,422 were professional, technical, and related workers, 287 were engineers, and 61 were medical doctors and dentists.

Information Bureau Releases 12 Sep Unrest Report

MB120848 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0845 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 12, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report:

"Unrest report for the period 06H00 (11 September) to 06H00 (12 Septmber)

"In Sebokeng a group of people threw a petrol-bomb at a vehicle of the security forces yesterday afternoon. The security forces fired one shot at the group, killing an unidentified black man.

"The number of other unrest related incidents decreased yesterday."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on Press Curbs

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 10 September says in the page 6 editorial that it believes the state of emergency is necessary and that the restrictions on reporting are an essential feature of the emergency. "We cannot say the Government is wrong in placing curbs on reporting and especially TV coverage, but we do question whether the restrictions should be so extensive as to place a total ban on coverage of the unrest." The editorial also says that the fact that the government has to "block loopholes" in its legislation damages its credibility. "Greater care should be taken therefore, in drawing up the regulations, so as to avoid confusion and litigation." Commenting on the Bureau for Information as the main source of news of the unrest the editorial says "given that it is a new organisation which has to deal with an emergency before its media liaison machinery was working smoothly, it would have been a miracle if it had functioned satisfactorily." *The Citizen* suggests that the media be given some leeway in reporting unrest and that "the police media liaison section should deal with unrest reports affecting the police, the SADF liaison section should deal with unrest reports dealing with army security operations, and the Bureau should only see that news is properly co-ordinated, where necessary."

SOWETAN on Black Education

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 10 September says that "the crisis in black education is an even bigger threat to this country's future than the sanctions issue." *Sowetan* believes that the Department of Education and Training is not capable of sorting out the problem. The people who should do something are the teachers since they have their "finger on the pulse, as it were," and they would help to bring forth certain answers that less professional people might not be aware of. However, "in the end it is everybody's problem including people of other races. It is a problem that should be addressed by big business, by politicians, by men and women everywhere. We do not have the time nor the luxury to point fingers or try and monopolise such an important issue which will, and must affect the future of the entire country."

'Focus' on Black Education

"The Department of Education and Training, pupils, and 'agitators' have been blamed" for the crisis in black education, says Sam Mabe in the "Focus" column on the same page. Mabe writes that it is essential "that there be free and healthy debate among all interested parties before a consensus can be reached on what should be done." He points out that teachers have also been accused of playing a role in the present education crisis. "They together with principals and inspectors, have been labelled part of the problem because they are seen not to be playing any role in solving the problem. But how can they play any role if they have no freedom to speak out their frustrations and to voice their feelings about what is happening in education?" asks Mabe. "It is until [as published] serious attention is given to the alternative system of education that has been spoken about both by pupils and their parents, that our efforts can convince pupils that there is anything to be gained by ending the school boycott."

STAR on Gold Price Increase

"Economic prospects have brightened as a result of the swift price increases of gold, diamonds and platinum. But the world hasn't changed its stance on the need for political reform," says a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 10 September. "It remains to be seen whether the Government has the will to make use of the breathing space it has been given." "Pretoria's lack of political courage and ideas has reduced the economy to a dismal rate of growth. The surge in the gold price desperately calls for a similar boost from the politicians. There is little in recent history to suggest it will be forthcoming."

STAR on Coretta King

A page 14 editorial in *The Star* says "anyone genuinely interested in abolishing apartheid without spilling blood will be sorrowful today about Mrs Coretta King's failure to arrive for a meeting with the State President. Anger — or delight — at 'the snub' are as misplaced as they are immature. The failure of a peace-loving moderate such as Mrs King to communicate with both sides of the problem shows just how far violence on both sides has polarised our society."

Different Perceptions of RSA

John D'Oliveira writes on the same page that attending the Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare revealed to him that "Africa's perceptions of South Africa differ radically from those of the average white South African as do perceptions about the levels of competence, prosperity, justice and democracy in black Africa." However, "just as white South Africans deceive themselves into believing that theirs is a christian, just society and that most blacks accept the current dispensation, so black Africa conveniently overlooks its own failures as it unites against the 'racist regime' in Pretoria." D'Oliveira says that "whatever their own shortcomings may be, black African leaders obviously believe that both time and Western public opinion are on their side," and the " 'liberation movements' will step up significantly their pressure on the Pretoria regime. They see South Africa's internal unrest as the catalyst. Every report of the killing of a

black by the South African security forces is seen as strengthening the resolve of black nations (and the Non-Aligned Movement) and feeding the anti-South African Government movement in the developed countries."

BUSINESS DAY on Business Confidence

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 10 September says that many leading businessmen have developed a "kind of defiance that accepts the misfortunes of the country as given," and get on with the job. "This mood, allied to the astonishing basic strength of the South African economy, may yet throw up surprises for the sanctions lobby." The editorial says that "one reason why sanctions are so bad an idea is that they can wound but not, in any measurable time frame, break the capacity of a white government to hold out. This inherent strength has been demonstrated under the most adverse circumstances in meeting the debt repayment problems that came to a head just one year ago." However, South Africa still has "insoluble problems": "The profligacy of government and the inflation which it causes, the need to control violence, the pressing and legitimate demands of black people for a just, non-racial, democratic society." *Business Day* believes that South Africa is "an unstable society caught in a period of great turbulence but this, like the extremes of weather, is simply part of the environment in which business must operate. For those with the drive and the nerve to exploit a strong if troubled economy, opporutnity still beckons."

Right-Wing Growth Reason for Election

Political correspondent Max du Preez writes on the same page on the possiblity of an election. Even though no final date for the election has been decided upon, the state president favors November 26. "But why have an election at all now? Most NP [National Party] MPs say it was the decision of the President, who is very sensitive to Right-Wing accusations that he has become an undemocratic leader. However, the main argument for an election seems to be the Right-Wing is growing and it would be better to defeat them now and have a few years grace after that. There is serious concern in government circles about, especially, the growth of the militant Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement]. The sanctions threats and decisions present the ideal emotional issue to use for an election campaign." Du Preez believes that "it seems pretty clear that the NP will go back to Parliament as the ruling party, but with a substantially smaller majority. The NP's serious bungling of the last months and the almost complete lack of leadership and direction could cost them dearly, more so than an ideological swing to the Right." Most importantly, the reason for an election could be so that the NP could "feel more confident" and "stop looking over its shoulder. The verligtes [enlightened] in the party say they are determined to get their act together and start moving after the election to incorporate blacks into central government and create the climate for full-on negotiations with the ANC. But perhaps this is wishful thinking," says du Preez.

CAPE TIMES on Tutu Enthronement

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 9 September says: "The abysmal coverage given by the SABC to the enthronement of Archbishop Tutu was hardly unexpected. But it remains noteworthy as yet another egregious example of the unprofessionalism of the electronic media under the control of this State-owned corporation. Monopolizing radio and television, the SABC has no competition which would constantly show them up as the incompetent purveyors of distorted and manipulated news which they undoubtedly are." "It is sad indeed that Archbishop Tutu, who is revered among blacks, is so consistently presented to its whites as an ogre. It is not only sad. It is socially divisive and irresponsible. Yet the time may come when Archbishop Tutu will play a key role as a peacemaker, bridging the racial divide. He may confound the propagandists yet."

VADERLAND on NAM Summit

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans says that a lot was spoken, but very few decisions were made at the nonaligned summit in Harare. It also says that if America does not see that the ANC is keeping company with Libya, then surely this "leading country in the West is beyond redemption." The editorial says that "instead of being helped out of the swamp of poverty, Africa is instead being fed with ways to commit violence and destruction. It is a pity that the Harare summit did not supply a worthwhile initiative to escape this."

DIE TRANSVALER on Sanctions

A page 16 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 8 September says: "By extending the selective sanctions imposed on South Africa in September 1985 for a further year, President Ronald Reagan has underscored his stance on the subject and more importantly has bought more time for himself." However, the editorial points out that President Reagan finds himself "in the line of fire of his legislators and his allies on the one hand, and his political insight and South Africa's progress on the other." *Die Transvaler* says that it would be foolish to believe that there might be less pressure concerning sanctions. "On the contrary, measures such as the prohibition of landing rights and the export of coal indicates the new kind of sting against this country. South Africa will become more unyielding and will continue with the reform process at its own pace."

TRANSVALER on Tutu

A page 14 editorial on the same page says that concerning the survival process in South Africa, Archbishop Tutu "holds no key." "In reality Bishop [as published] Tutu has gone on for too long undisturbed, like a child who strikes matches in long grass. The flames leave him wide-eyed while he is totally without power to snuff them out." *Die Transvaler* says that from the corner wherein Tutu finds himself now "his voice is no longer audible to the people within South Africa. He will have to turn to the Bible and only the Bible."

CITIZEN on Coretta King

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 11 September comments on the last-minute decision by Coretta King, wife of civil rights leader Martin Luther King, not to keep her appointment with State President Botha. "Apologists for Mrs King will say, as she does, that she has been put under tremendous pressure here and abroad and that her talks with Mr Botha must take place at some other time. But it is clear that the pressure was not so much from overseas but from Archbishop Desmond Tutu. Dr Allan Boesak and Mrs Winnie Mandela. All three stand condemned for misusing this most moderate and modest of women for their own political purposes." The editorial points out that if there is no dialogue there can only be violence.

"And if a woman of peace cannot talk to a man of reform without radicals putting up an iron curtain between them, what hope is there of reconciling the conflicting interests in South Africa itself?" *The Citizen* believes that some good "will come of the debacle, for moderates in America will see at last that the people who have been calling for sanctions, divestment and other punitive measures against South Africa are not people of reason, or reconciliation or peace."

SOWETAN on King's 'Snub'

"The problems of this country are really turning us into a schizophrenic lot," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 11 September. It comments on Coretta King's decision not to meet with President Botha. *Sowetan* says it is "not only shocked but quite amused by the outrage expressed by certain Government supportive media about the so-called snub. Americans, we are also told, are aghast at the radical leftwingers who are further marginalising the middle ground. That is a lot of hot air. How many times have they begged on bended knees for the Government to speak to black leaders of credibility. How many times have we been snubbed for suggesting something that was an attempt at resolving the very serious problems we face. These people are a fine lot to sound so outrageously pained by the so-called snub." *Sowetan* does not believe that talks between President Botha and King "would help the situation in this country," and believes that speaking with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu "would be even more of a waste of time." "As for Mrs Mandela and Dr Boesak, we would support almost everything they do because they are not only outspoken in their beliefs, they are also fearless."

SOYCO, SOSCO Blamed For Soweto Unrest

On the same page Nat Diseko says in the "Focus" column that after the shootings in Soweto, Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange blamed the Soweto Youth Congress (SOYCO) and the Soweto Students Congress (SOSCO) for the "tragedy." SOYCO President Rapu Molekane says "there was no way in which SOYCO or SOSCO could be held responsible for the shootings." He says it is SOYCO's role to " 'give direction to the youth. There are many misdirected youths in the townships who take people's cars and collect monies in the name of our organisations.' " However, Molekane says that SOYCO and SOSCO play a big part in preventing people from being harassed or their houses burnt and their cars stolen. He also says that the two organizations condemn necklacing and other forms of brutality. SOSCO's organizer Henry Zwane says SOYCO and SOSCO do not align themselves with the slogan " 'liberation now and education later.' " " 'Imagine having to cope with the problem of thousands of illiterates at the time of liberation. What type of liberation will that be? We have to acquire skills while fighting for liberation at the same time,' " says Zwane.

Different Approaches to Reform

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 10 September says: "The blackmailing of Coretta Scott King, widow of the murdered black American civil rights leader and Noble Peace Prize winner, Dr Martin Luther King Jr, concerning a meeting with State President P.W. Botha, tells a good deal about the present situation in the country." The editorial says that the fact that she was initially prepared to speak with President Botha indicates a meaningful difference in her approach to reform. "The Boesak-Mandela attitude is representative of the radical left which does not want to allow a discussion with others who have different opinions, but place unrealistic demands." *Die Vaderland* says theirs is an attitude which "retards social reform and believes that violence is the solution."

BEELD on Democracy

"Democracy in South Africa — however imperfect — allows Rev Allan Boesak to speak as he does," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 11 September. "Dr Boesak utilizes this freedom in the Republic to become patron of the United Democratic Front [UDF]." The editorial asks in how many African countries such an organization would be allowed to undermine the authorities. The editorial points out that Boesak, who regards the South African Government as "unchristian and authoritarian," and who is patron of the UDF, an organization which "only gives lip service to the word democratic," is in the forefront in threatening and intimidating Coretta King not to meet with President Botha. The editorial says that there are many people in South Africa who have genuine reasons for complaint and Dr Boesak is hampering the removal of these because he has become an "advocate of his own impetuousness."

Crossroads 'Tourist Attraction'

A second editorial on the same page says: "The shantytown Crossroads has become a 'tourist attraction' these last few years. That is where foreigners are taken to get first hand experience of the 'horrors of apartheid' ". The editorial says that "this arouses the suspicion that certain people are dependent on the continued existence of Crossroads for their own moral indignation. If the conditions there are improved then a symbol of apartheid is lost and so is a handy weapon in the hand of those who want to 'turn the country upsidedown.' "

BEELD on Debt Repayment

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 10 September says that: "While in various countries plans are being forged to impose economic sanctions against South Africa which will virtually amount to a declaration of war, South Africa is committed to honoring its debt repayment to foreign banks." *Beeld* says that the repayment cannot be done without harming the country's long-term potential, and that strong economic growth is needed but asks how that can be achieved if the interests of foreign banks have to be served first.

STAR on Black Education

"Stop-start schooling is one step from the ultimate disaster in black education. The environment is already unsettling, the syllabuses unpopular and the teaching staff generally underqualified," Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 11 September says in a page 18 editorial. "The final disaster — no school at all — is alarmingly close as stayaways spread and schools are shut." "The ramifications of the schooling problem create their own complications. The jest that closing schools causes resentment because there is nothing to boycott carries a painful truth: In this superheated situation almost any act can be misinterpreted. Certainly depriving pupils of the choice of going to school can be read as discrimination." "Not all the mistakes have been made by the Department of Education and Training [DET], but the DET has made some whoppers. Nobody should be in any doubt

that the years of opposition stem from the type of education imposed. It will require a powerful switch in direction to salvage the situation."

Effects of Sanctions

"As assorted sanctions slot into place around the world, assorted effects become evident. Not all of them are to South Africa's disadvantage," *The Star* says in another editorial on the same page. "Mr Pik Botha lost little time in haring off to the Far East, where he noted the benefits of South Africa's diversifying its trade in that quarter to counteract stiffer sanctions from the West." Meanwhile, Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht has complained that the National Party is using "the sanctions issue as a vote-grabbing ploy. He says the Nats are fostering the belief that a far-right regime would mean even further isolation. The logic is elusive: one might argue that if limited sanctions are good for the NP, stronger ones should be even better for the CP. Still it all goes to demonstrate the fickle and unpredictable nature of the weapon now being used to chastise South Africa."

King Incident Shows Polarization

Commenting on Coretta Scott King's "snub" of President P.W. Botha and Chief Buthelezi in an editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 11 September notes that "Mrs King was subjected to 'moral' or at least verbal, suasion; had she been South African she might well have been set on fire." The incident clearly shows the polarization in the country and causes one to wonder how, if Mrs King "cannot be permitted to talk to the white rulers or even to less-than-murderous opponents of the system like Buthelezi, white and black South Africans can ever be expected to sit down and talk to each other directly." The polarization in South Africa is becoming "less a polarisation of black and white. Both blacks and whites are to be found on either side of the great divide which now separates liberals from communists, capitalists from collectivists, conciliators from revolutionaries, peacemakers from the ideological warriors of the left. Indeed choice is becoming inescapable, but it is not a choice that innocent survivors of the civil rights movement will find palatable."

CAPE TIMES on King 'Fiasco'

"The fiasco of Mrs Coretta King's well-intentioned South African visit reflects badly on almost everyone concerned but least of all on the hapless Mrs King herself," Cape Town *Cape Times* in English says in a page 6 editorial. After Winnie Mandela and Allan Boesak made it known that they would not speak to her if she met with Chief Buthelezi and President Botha, "Mrs King succumbed to intense pressure and cancelled the meeting." President Botha's office and Chief Buthelezi then entered the "free-for-all," "weighing in with contributions hardly more edifying than the stricutres of the UDF." "Is it too much to hope that at least some of those involved are by now thoroughly ashamed of themselves?"

CAPE TIMES on Local Government

A second editorial on the same page notes recent local government initiatives in the Cape, such as the defeat of a proposed vote of no-confidence in the local civic association in Camps Bay and a multiracial referendum in Saldanha on whether the town should become a seperate municipality. "These are all decisions in which the respective communities rightfully exercise a decisive say, and the fact that they do says much for the existing system of local government — without a top-heavy paraphernalia of umbrella structures." "The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning may be interested to know how democracy works at local level in the Cape without the dubious benefit of multi-million rand constitutional edifices."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Leaves For Talks in Malawi

MB111145 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda, who left for Malawi this morning, is accompanied by the first lady, Madame Kaunda, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Luke Mwananshiku. Yesterday during a news conference [words indistinct] frontline leaders will meet Dr Banda with a view to [words indistinct].

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Arrives in Malawi for Summit

MB111634 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] A 1-day summit meeting of four heads of state and government of southern Africa opened in Malawi today. The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, arrived in Malawi this morning to take part in the meeting. It is also expected to be attended by President Samora Machel of Mozambique, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and Kamuzu Banda of Malawi.

The aim of the meeting is to make regional cooperation more operational within the framework of the SADCC. One of the main concerns of the frontline leaders is to seek new rail routes from Mozambican ports, which link the land-locked countries [word indistinct] with the sea.

Meeting on MNR Agreed On

MB112006 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has returned from Malawi where he attended a 1-day meeting with President Machel of Mozambique, Kaunda of Zambia, and Banda of Malawi. The meeting was recommended by SADCC heads os state at their last meeting in Angola.

Today's meeting focused on ways of facilitating the rehabilitation of routes to the Mozambican coast, especially to Beira and Nacala. The meeting also agreed that Mozambique and Malawi meet at ministerial level to discuss the issue of the MNR bandits.

Mozambique alleges that Malawi is harboring bandits who are fighting against the Mozambican Government.